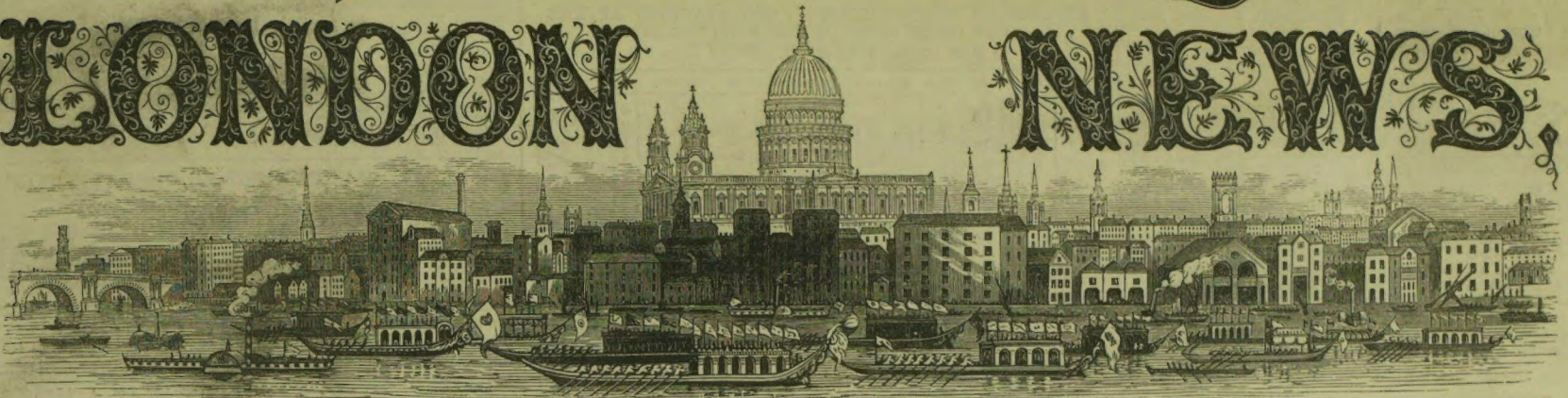


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2027.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6¹/₂d.



INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN EUROPE: THE 31ST BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 27, Berkeley-square, the Lady Anne Murray, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 88, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Courtenay Pepsy, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at 3, Ulverton-place, Dalkey, in the county of Dublin, the wife of William Comyns, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, by the Rev. Sir Fredk. L. Currie, B.A., Bart., assisted by the Rev. H. Bather, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Wm. M. Corrie, of Itchen Abbas, Hants, to Margaret L. (Daisy) Laird, youngest daughter of the late Macgregor Laird, Esq., and granddaughter of the late General Sir Edwards Nicholls, K.C.B. No cards.
On the 25th ult., at Hettlingen, Switzerland, by the father of the bride, George Forrer, of 25, Old Broad-street, E.C., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. K. E. Koechlin.
On the 27th ult., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. William Pullen Lysaght, Rector of Sherfield-on-Lodden, Hants, Percy, youngest son of the late Charles Lee, Esq., of 41, Grosvenor-place, to Ada, eldest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Arbuthnot Whitter, Esq., of 2, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park.
On the 24th ult., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, F.T.C.D., the Hon. Benjamin H. Barrows, Consul of the United States for Dublin, to Lissie, youngest daughter of William Phelan, Esq., barrister-at-law, Cashel.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Tyler, late 13th Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir George Tyler, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire, aged fifty-four.
At Netherby, Torquay, Edward Foy, of Park Gate, Cheltenham, Major late 71st Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Colonel Nathaniel Foy, Royal Horse Artillery, and of Lady Sophia, daughter of William, second Viscount Courtenay, and sister of the tenth Earl of Devon. Born Oct. 6, 1804; fell asleep, April 29, 1878; aged 73 years.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

SUNDAY, MAY 5.

Second Sunday after Easter. Morning Lessons: Numbers xx. to 14; Luke xxiii. to 26. Evening Lessons: Numbers xx. 14 to xxi. 10; or xxi. 10.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Fisher, Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry: first Boyle Lecture.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

Transit of Mercury over the Sun, partly visible at Greenwich, 3h. 12m. 25s. p.m.
Meeting of House of Commons after recess.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Royal Institution, general meeting, 2 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. S. Copland on Modern Roadway Construction).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richards on Putrefactive Changes and their Results).
College of Veterinary Surgeons, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., anniversary, elections, &c.
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. W. E. Little on Local Government with Special Reference to Rural Districts, with discussion).
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Middle Temple, 8 a.m. (Dr. Vaughan's Readings in the Greek Testament resumed).
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, Fruit and Floral Committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thirlston-Dyer on Vegetable Morphology).
Musical Union, first matinee, 3 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Albert Löwy on Kurdish Folk-Lore).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Punjab Northern State Railway Bridges; Mr. J. F. Flannery on the Construction of Steam-boilers for very high Pressures).

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Slater, the secretary, on Additions to the Menagerie; papers by Mr. T. J. Parker and Dr. F. B. White).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics, and three following days).
Anniversaries: Church of England Sunday School Society, Cannon-street Hotel, 9 a.m.; Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.; Church of England Temperance Society, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m.; Domestic Servants' Benevolent Society, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.; Mariners' Friend Society, Old Gravel-lane, 7 p.m.; Home Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.; Westmorland Society, elections, &c., Albion, 2.30 p.m.
National Dog Show, Glasgow.
Races: Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

British Museum reopens.
Botanic Society, promenade, 1.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on the Phonograph or Talking-Machine).
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Geikie on the Glacial Phenomena of the Long Island or Outer Hebrides; papers by Mr. J. Croll and Mr. T. F. Jamieson).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Moon's first quarter, 10.32 p.m.
Half-Quarter Day.
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on Colour).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Prebendary Irons, Mr. C. Walford, and Rev. C. Rogers).
Hibbert Lecture, Chapter House, Westminster, 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Origin and Growth of Religion: the Sacred Literature of India).
Society of Arts, chemical section, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Macfarren on Recent Improvements connected with Alkali Manufacture).
Inventors' Institute, 7.15 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel E. Clive on the Influence of Breaching Arms on Tactics).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Stannus on Architectural Ornamentation).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on Richard Steele).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. Professor Watkins; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrer; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. William Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. Brownlow Maitland on the Immortality of God in Nature (for the Christian Evidence Society).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General.	Force.			
April	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
24	29.573	51.7	47.2	85	9	59.4	48.7	ENE. E.	269		0.010	
25	29.795	50.7	44.5	81	4	60.0	44.6	NNE. N.	443		0.000	
26	30.022	47.3	40.0	78	6	58.1	42.6	N. NNE.	338		0.000	
27	30.165	49.3	39.1	70	5	61.2	40.8	NNE. NE. E.	190		0.000	
28	30.102	49.3	38.6	69	—	60.9	40.3	ENE. E.	305		0.000	
29	29.821	53.3	46.1	78	9	63.1	45.3	E. W.	323		0.230	
30	29.603	56.8	52.5	86	8	64.6	49.9	E. S.W.	231		0.090	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.556	29.747	30.007	30.176	30.163	29.894	29.617
Temperature of Air	53.2	53.5	47.9	52.0	52.0	56.6	57.9
Temperature of Evaporation	51.7	49.5	43.7	47.6	47.7	51.3	53.9
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	N.	NNE.	E.	E.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 23	3 42	4 0	4 18	4 38	4 58	5 20
5 23	5 42	6 0	6 18	6 38	6 58	7 20
7 23	7 42	8 0	8 18	8 38	8 58	9 20

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE

(PRINTED IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING),

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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It is necessary that orders should be given as early as possible to ensure a supply.

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198, STRAND, LONDON.

All Country Orders to be supplied through the London Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES FOR SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.

Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

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The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS, Gallery, 48, Great

Marlborough-street.—The EXHIBITION will remain CLOSED on MONDAY—REOPEN on TUESDAY, the 7th (for a few days only), when works purchased will be ready for removal. Pictures not sold rearranged. Admission 1s.; free to Art-Union Franchisees.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 9, Conduit-street,

Regent-street. The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—ISLE OF WIGHT, and other

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, on VIEW and for SALE. EXHIBITION now OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

SCHOECK'S GRAND OIL PAINTING OF THE COAST OF

NOVA SCOTIA, and other Works of his. Scenes of Norway, Switzerland, and the Danube—a Selected Collection of his valuable Productions during the space of Ten Years' Travel. ON VIEW at EMIL DUNKI'S NEW GALLERY, 113, Buckingham Palace-road (close to Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE.—ALIVE OR DEAD?—New

Drama, by Robert Hall, founded on Dickens's Novel, "Edwin Drood."—THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, a Performance by the ALEXANDRA DRAMATIC CLUB, under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, &c., in aid of the Funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women. The Drama produced under the Direction of Mr. Wm. Terriss and the Author. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Carriages at 10.45. Tickets at all the Libraries; at the Hospital; and at the Theatre.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

the source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than

Forty Artists of known eminence selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.

THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON.

an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement. Fauteuil, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performance at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.

THIRD and LAST CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, Three o'clock. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Herr Henschel. Principal Solo Violin, Herr Strauss. Work to be performed:—Bach's Mass in B Minor (the fourth performance). Stalls and Front Row Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Area and Balcony (reserved), 7s.; Unreserved, 5s. and 3s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR.—LAST PERFORMANCE

THIS SEASON by the BACH CHOIR on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, Three o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS.

The Directors have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made for TWO GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS, to be sustained by the principal Artists of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden. The first of the two Concerts will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8. Vocalists—Mlle. Albert, Mlle. Zare Thalberg, Mlle. Synnerberg, Signor Gavarre, Signor Cotogni, Signor Bagaglio, and Signor Scolaro. The price of Numbered Seats is 5s., and the price of Admission to the Palace on each day 5s., or by Season Ticket. The date of the Second Concert, at which Madame Adelina Patti will appear, will be duly announced.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

Several topics of reflection are suggested by the opening of the International Exhibition of Arts and Industry in Paris on May Day. Such occasions have usually been regarded as symbols of peace, and have by some fatality been speedily succeeded by an outbreak of war. Will this resemble the others in this respect? Not in France, nor as far as the French people are concerned, if present appearances go for anything. There may be, even across the Strait, a remote desire to rectify by arms, and perhaps something more, the disastrous consequences of the last war into which France entered "with a light heart." There may be, on the part of her rulers, a deliberate intention of nursing her military strength until she is able, in her own judgment, to wrest from Germany the provinces she has lost. But there is no desire to take part in the threatened war between England and Russia in South-Eastern Europe. No anxiety on this head is likely to disturb the peaceful routine of the Exhibition just opened. Let it be borne in mind that the pacific enterprise at length crowned with triumph has been energetically prosecuted through difficulties of no trivial order. Since the idea of this Exhibition was first seriously laid before Europe France has passed through a political struggle which tried her utmost strength. During the whole of that momentous contest she refused to abandon her project of a Great Exhibition in Paris, because she refused to abandon confidence in herself and in the Republican Institutions which she had elected to adopt. The energy of will displayed in achieving the triumph of Wednesday last exalts her to a high place among the nations of Europe. Seldom before, perhaps, has she persistently maintained such an attitude of self-restraint—seldom has she so commended herself to the respect of the world. She deserves success. We trust that she will realise it, and that she will be destined to date from May 1, 1878, the commencement of a course which will rapidly carry her forward to the highest regions of national quietude and prosperity.

The interest which is taken in the inauguration of the Paris Exhibition does not suffice, however, to neutralise in other European countries, nor, above all, in this, apprehensions of a second war in regard to the Eastern Question. The thoughts of men naturally travel from Paris to St. Petersburg, to Constantinople, and to London. The period of negotiations between dissident Powers cannot be said to have been wholly exhausted. Easter has interposed—two Easters, that of the Old Style as well as that of the New. Imperial Chancellors have suffered from physical ailments as well as ordinary mortals. The work of diplomacy, if not wholly interrupted, has been languidly carried on during the last fortnight. That it has made no progress whatever is more than we can say. That it has not come to an abrupt standstill is as much as we have present ground for believing. Meanwhile, there is but little perceptible pause in material preparations for war—or, perhaps, it would be more exact to say that items of information as to precautionary orders given some time since are reaching us in quick succession. Certain it is that there are no signs of wavering resolution on the part of her Majesty's Cabinet. Certain, also, it is that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has not seen fit to accede (at least in form) to the English demand. There is an uncomfortable restlessness on both sides. Conciliatory language is hardly borne out by military movements. The relations between Russia and England remain stretched to the utmost point of tension; and even if we could bear the strain some months longer our rival would not.

Two or three considerations give additional seriousness to this position of affairs. It seems to be settled among the Continental Powers that if England prefers to go to war, even on behalf of what she deems to be "European law," she will have to go to war single-handed. Well, she has done this before, and yet come out with success. But the cases somewhat differ now. We have not been appointed guardians of European law, especially in its application to countries quite competent, if they please, to take care of themselves. Nor are we, in the present instance, an entirely united people. For ourselves, we do not profess to know what is the prevalent public opinion of the country, nor whither precisely it points. We are not in a position to distinguish clearly as yet between what may be sound or what may be sense. Thus much, however, is demonstrable—

that England cannot enter upon a gigantic contest such as that which seems to be before her with the hearty and enthusiastic support of her entire population. The records of the week may convince us both of the truth and of the force of this observation. The Conferences which have been held both in the North and in the Centre of England, if they do nothing else, indicate, on the part of a very large and important section of the people, that it will not be with tame acquiescence if they are dragged into hostilities in place of being led on to a Congress. And if this be true the outlook for those whose proceedings tend to stir up the warlike passions of the multitude is far from flattering. The first calamity which befalls our Military Forces will be sure to cast a cloud of condemnation over those who may chance to be in authority. Men's minds greatly change as their circumstances and their prospects change. To have rushed into an unnecessary war will be a source of weakness so long as the war continues. Let us hope that, before it be too late, reflections of something like this character will occur to those who have the guidance of British Policy in the East.

On the whole, we are disposed to think that we are in no worse position—perhaps in a somewhat better one—than we were a week or two since. We are, undoubtedly, drawing nearer to the end of our uncertainties; but whether for peace or war it is impossible to say. We must wait for the meeting of Parliament on Monday next. The public will then, probably, be put into possession of information from which a shrewd judgment may be formed as to the proximate future. Till then we must acquiesce, it seems, in continued suspense. But we devoutly wish that the clouds of uncertainty that overhang us and that depress our hopes did not occasion such widespread mischief. Still, it is more desirable, in every sense, that as a nation we should do right in all the relations which we sustain towards the world at large than that we should enjoy a transient period of prosperity, or even of glory, based upon no securer foundation than that of national self will.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday week from Osborne. This was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland). The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty the next day.

The Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales visited the Queen on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng received their Royal Highnesses at the railway station, and attended them to and from the castle. Prince Louis of Battenberg also visited and lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. D. MacLagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington and Bishop (designate) of Lichfield, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held an Investiture of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Monday, when the following ladies were introduced to her Majesty's presence separately by Viscount Torrington, preceded by Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter King of Arms) bearing the insignia of the order on a cushion, and were invested with the badge of the order by the Queen, assisted by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice:—The Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Countess Dowager of Elgin, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Hobart, Lady Jane Emma Baring, Baroness Napier of Ettrick, Baroness Lawrence, Lady Northcote, Lady Temple, Lady Denison, and Mrs. Gathorne Hardy. Each lady kissed hands on being presented. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to the riding-school, and was present during a ride of the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Captain Stephens (late 12th Royal Lancers), attached to the regiment as riding-master.

The Imperial Crown Princess of Germany arrived at the castle on Tuesday evening. The Crown Princess crossed from Calais to Dover in the special boat Breeze, Captain Goldsack, and was received upon landing by Colonel Du Plat on behalf of the Queen by the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, Earl Sydney, and the chief naval and military officers of the garrison. Her Imperial Highness lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel and afterwards travelled by the London, Chatham, and Dover and London and South-Western Railways to Windsor, where she was met at the railway station by Princess Beatrice. The Crown Princess was warmly received by the townspeople on her route to the castle. Princess Christian dined with the Queen and the Princesses.

Wednesday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. The day was observed with the customary honours.

The Queen and the Princesses have walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has also arrived. Viscount Torrington has arrived as Lord in Waiting. Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., and Major-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerries in Waiting. Major Pickard has arrived at and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan has left the castle.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 7th, and on Thursday, the 9th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who is sojourning in Paris at the Hôtel Bristol, has been actively engaged in inspecting every department of the British section of the Universal Exhibition. On Saturday last his Royal Highness went to the Palais Royal Theatre. On Sunday the Prince gave a déjeuner at the Café de la Paix, to which all the members of the British Commission, the Duke of Sutherland, M. Epinay, the sculptor, and M. Gustave Doré were invited. His Royal Highness took part in the opening ceremonial of the Exhibition on Wednesday. The Crown Prince of Denmark was present. The Prince has taken the Countess of Yarborough's seat, Titniss Park, for the Ascot week.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, visited the National Gallery and the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours yesterday week. The Princess, with Princess Louise and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, visited the Tower of London on Monday. The Crown Prince of Denmark left Marlborough House for Paris. His Royal Highness has sent a donation of £15 to the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. On Tuesday the Princess, with the Crown Princess of Denmark and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, visited St. Paul's Cathedral. On Wednesday Princes Albert Victor and George visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. The Princess, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, have been to the St. James's, the Gaiety, and the Criterion Theatres.

Princess Christian went to the Court Theatre on Thursday week.

Princess Louise was present at the Children's Concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne left town on Wednesday for Paris.

It is understood that the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn will be betrothed to Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Marie of Prussia, at Darmstadt, on the 9th inst. Princess Marie, who is staying in Italy, will proceed to Darmstadt, accompanied by her daughter, Princess Louise, for the ceremony of the betrothal.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hatfield House, Herts.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt have left Grosvenor-gardens on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at Linton Park, Kent.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister left Portland-place on Saturday last for Paris.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Georgiana S. Churchill, who have been staying at Shelton Abbey, were present at the Rathdrum Steeplechases on Saturday last. They returned on Monday to the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in Paris from the South of France.

The Duke of Newcastle has left town for Brighton.

The Duchess of Montrose gave birth to a son and heir on Wednesday at her residence in Chester-square.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland has returned to town from Eastbourne.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Viscount Grimston, eldest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam, was married to Mrs. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham, and granddaughter of the Duke of Somerset, on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Earl of Caledon officiated as best man. The Rev. James F. Butler, M.A., performed the religious rite. Mrs. Mackintosh, who was given away by her father, was attired in a dress of the palest lavender-grey silk, with bonnet to match, and white lace fichu. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset's residence in Grosvenor-gardens to breakfast. Viscount and Viscountess Grimston left town for Grove House, Hampton. The Mayor and Corporation of the city of St. Albans sent Lord Grimston a silver candelabra centrepiece. The Earl of Verulam's tenantry sent a tea-urn and salver of the Queen Anne period, and there was a silver tea service, from Lord Grimston's brother officers of the 1st Life Guards.

Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., was married to Miss Frances Emily Hamilton, younger daughter of Mr. Francis Alexander Hamilton, of Brent Lodge, Finchley, on Tuesday, at Finchley parish church. The service was choral. The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Hamilton (her sister), Miss Johnstone, Misses Emily, Kate, and Hope Hamilton (cousins of the bride), Miss Blanche and Miss Florence Duncombe (cousins), and Miss Fife and Miss Lilian Fife (nieces of the bridegroom). The religious rite was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, assisted by the Rev. Cecil H. Legard (Vicar of Boynton), and the Rev. Samuel Bardsley, M.A. (the Rector of Finchley). The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with old point d'Angleterre, and veil of the same lace, dependent from a wreath of orange-blossoms, fastened to her hair by a spray of diamonds, the gift of the Hon. Lady Legard, mother of the bridegroom. She also wore a diamond cross, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of ivory satin trimmed with plush à la Marie Stuart, and bonnets of the same style, edged with pearls. Each wore a gold locket, set with pearls and coral, with the monogram of the bride and bridegroom in crystal, presented by the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton entertained nearly 200 at breakfast at Brent Lodge. Sir Charles and Lady Legard left for Stoke Park, Mr. Coleman's seat, near Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton subsequently gave a treat at Brent Lodge to the children attending the local schools at Finchley.

The marriage of Mr. Sheffield Henry Morier Neave, of Bryanston-square, eldest son of the late Mr. Sheffield Neave, of Oakhill, to Gertrude Charlotte Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Julius Talbot Airey, of Frogna Hall, Hampstead, and niece of General Lord Airey, G.C.B., was solemnised on Tuesday at St. John's Church, Hampstead.

The marriage of the Rev. Evelyn Burnaby to the Hon. Margaret Catherine Erskine was solemnised on Tuesday at the parish church of Upton, Torquay.

The marriage of Lady Mary Lindsay, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarras, with the Hon. Frederick, youngest son of Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, is to be solemnised on the 8th inst. That of the Hon. Hugh Lowther and the Lady Grace Gordon, sister of the Marquis of Huntly, will take place on June 4 next; and that between Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., and Miss Gardner is fixed to take place on June 25.

A marriage is arranged between the Marquis of Sligo and Mdlle. Isabelle de Peyronnet, youngest daughter of Vicomtesse de Peyronnet.

REOPENING OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

The ceremony of reopening this cathedral was performed on Wednesday, in presence of an immense congregation. Admission was by ticket only, and the building was full in every part. An hour before service began the doors were thrown open, and the bells rang a merry peal. At eleven o'clock 400 clergymen in full robes proceeded up the nave and took their seats in the choir. The Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev.

Dr. Trench, with the Bishops of Kilmore, Limerick, Ossory, and Killaloe, and the Dean of St. Patrick's, followed, the choir singing Dr. Child's "Praise the Lord, O, my soul," as a processional anthem. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with Lady Georgina Spencer Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill, and other members of the Viceregal Court, were conducted to seats in the transept by Mr. Roe, at whose expense the cathedral was renovated. The cathedral, with its rich carvings and stained windows, presented a most brilliant and striking spectacle. The service was full chorus. The anthem selected was Boyce's "Surely, I have built thee an house." The Archbishop of Dublin, Dean of the Cathedral, preached, taking his text from Nehemiah iv. 2.

At the afternoon service the Lord Primate preached.

A most perfect clock, with chimes and carillons, for this cathedral, has been constructed by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of Croydon. The carillon machine plays twenty-eight tunes on thirteen bells, weighing nearly nine tons. The clock is guaranteed not to vary more than five seconds per week.

Exterior and interior views of Christ Church Cathedral, with some account of its restoration, will be found at page 421.

INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED TO MALTA.

The first contingent of the native troops of the Queen's Indian army ordered to Malta, for service in the event of a European war, sailed from Bombay last Tuesday. It is satisfactory to learn that the Sepoys have responded with loyal, cheerful alacrity to this unwonted summons; and several regiments have even spontaneously volunteered their services. The best proof of the general good feeling of the troops is the alacrity with which Native soldiers abruptly recalled from furlough are rejoining their regiments. The Malta Division is put under the very efficient command of General Ross, well known in 1857 as Ross, of Ross's Camel Corps. He is ably supported by Brigadier-General M'Pherson, V.C., a very distinguished officer; Colonel Watson, V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, who has already achieved brilliant reputation as a cavalry leader; and Colonel Prendergast, V.C., commanding the Sappers and Miners. The 1st Bombay Cavalry is commanded by Colonel Blair, V.C., the Goorkhas (Prince of Wales's Own) by Colonel M'Intyre, V.C. The Goorkhas make splendid fighting men, and performed capital service during the Mutiny. The 9th Bengal Cavalry was formed after the Mutiny from remains of the famous regiment of Hodson's Horse. The 13th Bengal Light Infantry consists of Brahmans, Rajpoots, Hindostanees, Mussulmans, and Jats. The 31st Bengal Native Infantry is the Punjab Regiment formed of Sikhs, Punjaubis, Pathans, and a few Punjaubi-Hindoos and Mohammedans—a fine body of men, of grand physique. This regiment, as well as the 9th Bengal Cavalry, furnishes a subject for our Illustrations. The military enthusiasm prevailing among the English officers in India is indescribable. The authorities at Simla are stated to have been overwhelmed by telegraphic applications for foreign service. The proposed employment of the Native Army in Europe has given to the Indian military service a lustre in the eyes of the Hindoos, which may in future render it one of the finest military forces in the world and will doubtless prove of great benefit to India in various ways. The English military authorities will now find it necessary to set themselves in earnest to the task of carrying out a thorough reorganisation, so loudly clamoured for in years past. The English officers of the Indian Army, spurred by the hope of gaining European distinction, will emulate each other in acquiring as perfect a scientific knowledge of their profession as possible, while the spectacle of English and native regiments fighting side by side in Europe will have a powerful effect in breaking down the barriers of race.

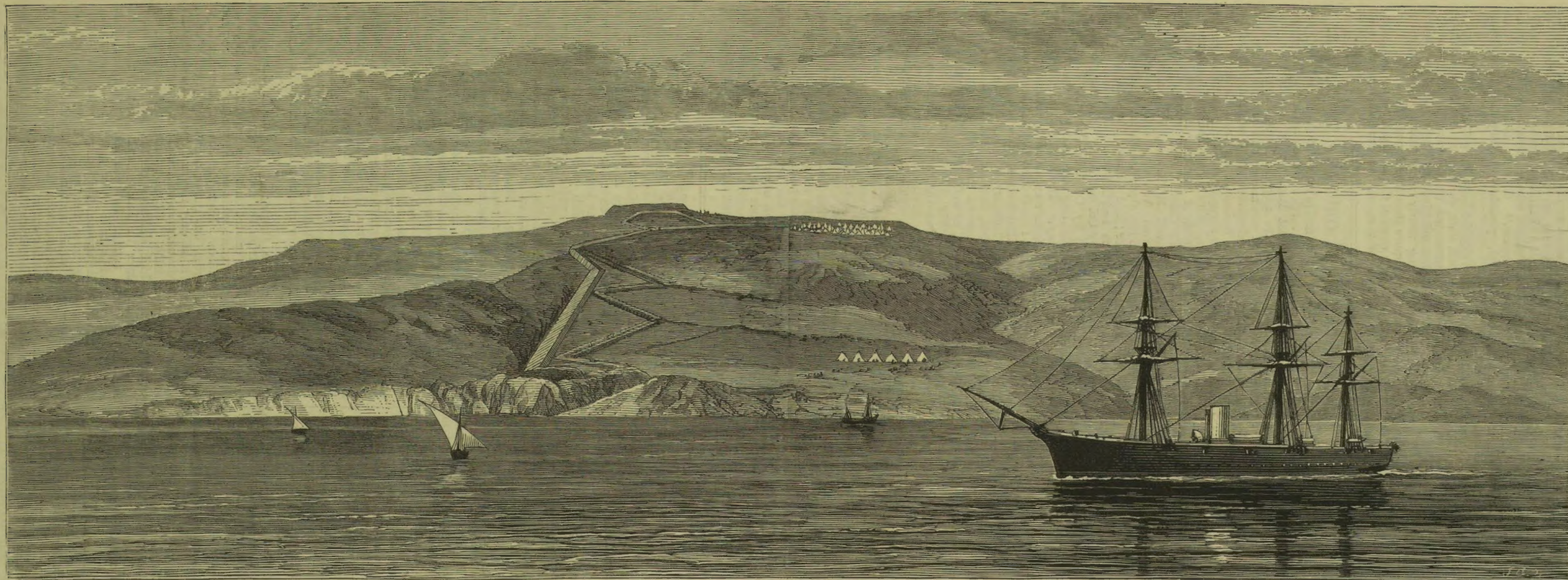
BRITISH WAR-SHIPS OFF BOULAIR.

The fortified lines of Boulair, occupied by the Turkish soldiery, a short distance above the town of Gallipoli, on the European shore of the Dardanelles, or rather just beyond the upper end of that strait where it is merged in the Sea of Marmora, were briefly described in our last. The isthmus connecting the mainland with the long peninsula that extends to the south-west between the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles Strait is here not much wider than four miles across from sea to sea. A division of the British naval squadron of Admiral Hornby has been stationed, under command of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, so as to protect this part of the shore and maritime passage. The Gulf of Saros, or Xeros, is regularly patrolled by our men-of-war; the opposite shore of that Gulf, on the Roumelian mainland, being occupied by the Russian army, with a small force at Dedeagatch, and about three thousand troops at Enos. Two views of the western shore of the isthmus at Boulair, with the Gulf of Saros, are supplied by sketches for which we are indebted to a naval Correspondent. One of them shows H.M.S. Ruby passing abreast of the Turkish lines and camp; the other is a view looking south, towards the town of Boulair on the hill to the left hand, and the anchorage of Port Baklar, where lie three of our ships, the Swiftsure, the Ruby, and the Research. To the extreme left of this view is a glimpse of the Dardanelles, just above Gallipoli. The small town of Boulair is now deserted by its inhabitants, and is occupied by the Turkish troops. There are above 15,000 of these holding the fortified lines, which are being strengthened by new redoubts and earthworks in every direction.

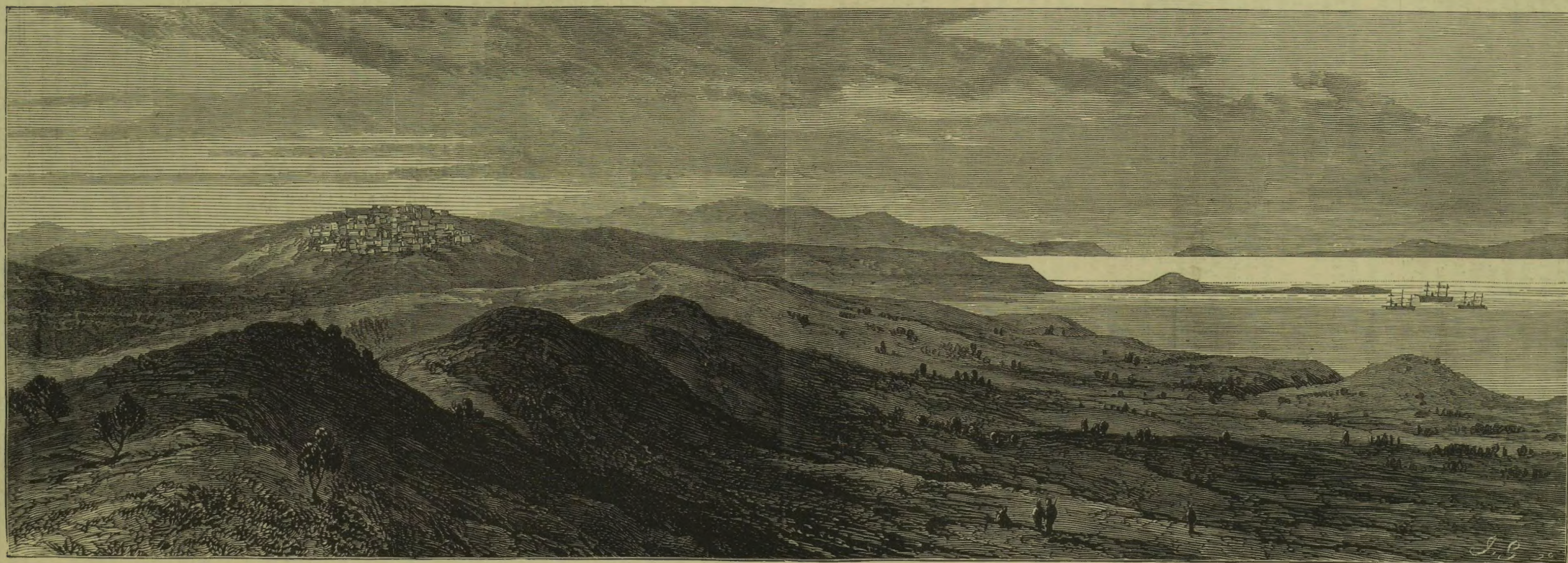
The Strait of the Dardanelles, by which the Sea of Marmora is reached from the Archipelago, derives this name from the fortifications erected on both sides of the Hellespont. It extends from the former sea in a south-westerly direction for upwards of fifty miles. Near the Sea of Marmora it is about ten miles across, but grows narrow by degrees, until opposite Gallipoli it is only two miles wide. Towards its southern extremity it narrows still more at some places to even less than a mile. Of the Castles, which formerly constituted the chief defences of the Dardanelles, only those of Khilid Bahr in Europe, and Chanak Kalesi in Asia, now deserve notice. Between these works the strait is three quarters of a mile wide, and here, if anywhere, the Turks would oppose the entrance of a naval enemy approaching from the west. There is a spit at Khilid Bahr upon which batteries of 38-ton Krupp guns are established, almost level with the water. There are other powerful batteries further out of reach of a passing squadron on the heights behind, from which a plunging fire could be directed upon the decks of ships below. At Chanak, for which a vessel ascending the Strait must make in passing from Khilid Bahr, there are still more powerful fortifications.

The cotton strike is assuming a more serious aspect, and disturbances are reported to have occurred both at Birley and Blackburn.

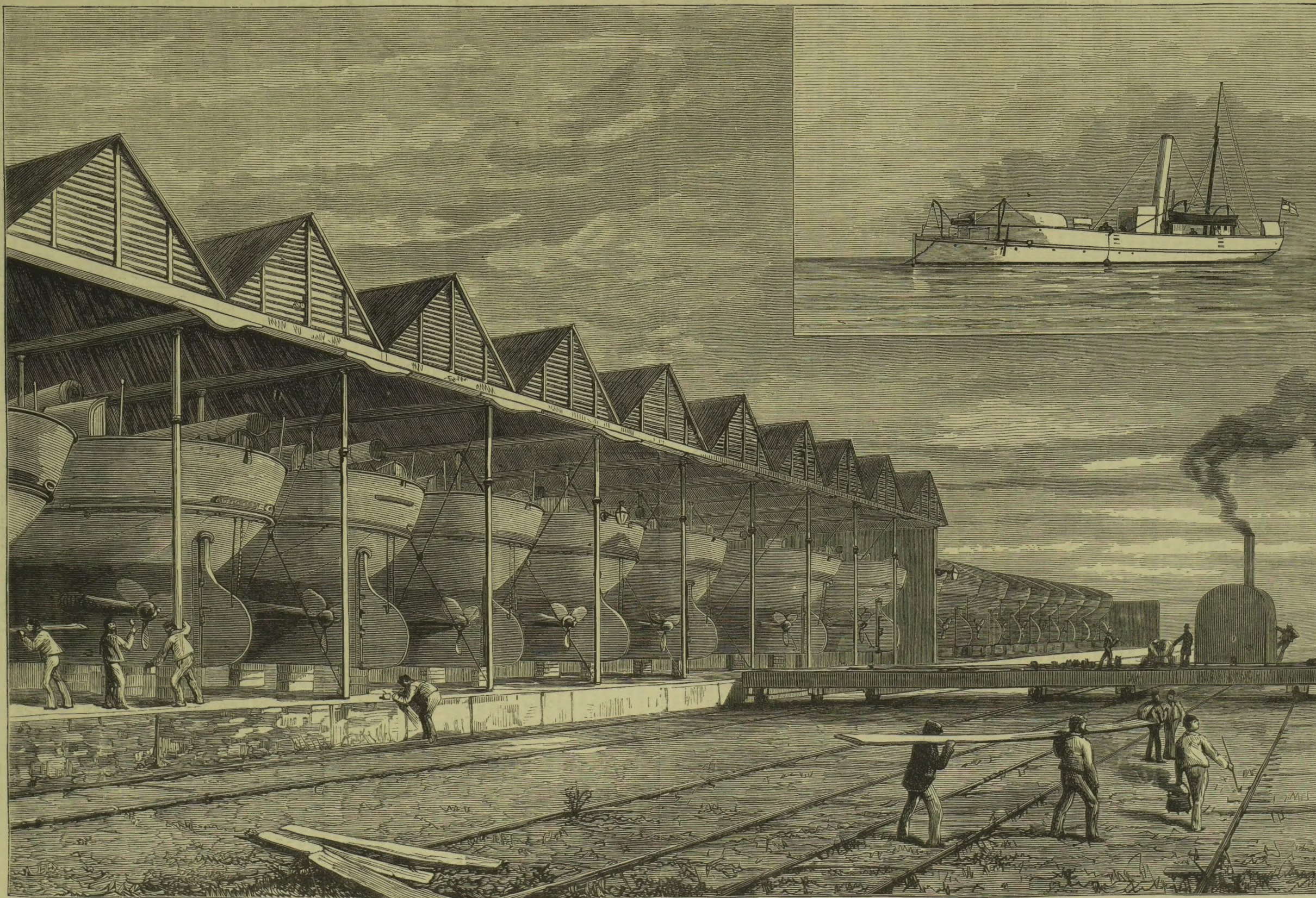
Sir R. Wallace, M.P., has subscribed £500 to the guaranteed fund of the Ambulance Association of the Order of St. John.



H.M.S. RUBY CRUISING OFF THE BOULAIR LINES, GALLIPOLI.



VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS BOULAIR, AND THE GULF OF SAROS.



GUN-BOATS READY TO BE LAUNCHED AT HASLAR, PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The equivocal attitude of Russia, and the distrust of her real intentions, with regard to the disputed reference of the Treaty of San Stefano to the proposed European Congress, agreeably to the demand made by the British Government, continue to excite the worst apprehensions. The Grand Duke Nicholas has this week taken leave of the Russian army in Turkey, and has returned home by way of Odessa, after a farewell visit to the Sultan at Constantinople. General Todleben has taken the chief command of the army instead of the Grand Duke. He is said to have again urged on the Turks the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, and to have intimated that, in the event of the Porte at once yielding to this demand, the Russians would withdraw to the fortified lines of Tchekmedje, Tchataldja, and Derkos. A Turkish Council of War, attended by Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha, has this matter under consideration.

The entry of a portion of the Russian troops into Constantinople, for the Easter services at the Greek churches in that city, was prudently countermanded. Their Easter service was performed in the church of San Stefano. The village was decked out with evergreens and coloured lanterns. On the entry of the Grand Duke, the priests, the officers of the staff, carrying sacred pictures, and the soldiers with church banners, formed procession and marched round the church. The congregation joined in the Easter Hymn, and mass was chanted. The service lasted an hour and a half. The Grand Duke entertained all the officers at supper afterwards. The customary firing of cannon was dispensed with, and the review was not held, in consequence of the heavy rain having converted the plain into a mud swamp.

The Russian authorities assert that the revolt of Turks collected in the Rhodope Mountains was caused by bands of soldiers belonging to Suleiman Pasha's army of Bashi-Bazouks. There is no trace of an organised or general rising of Mussulmans. There are a few Russian outposts there, but the country is not comprised within territory under Russian administration. On the other hand, intelligence has been received of an affray between some Turkish and Russian soldiers, caused by an attempt of the latter to enter the lines of Boulair. Several men were killed or wounded; and it is probable that the Russian official accounts greatly underrate the hostility of the Turkish population.

The British fleet has left Ismid for tactical exercise and artillery practice at sea. It will anchor at Touzla, and return in two days to Ismid. Diplomacy has not succeeded in its efforts to arrange the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army and the British fleet from the neighbourhood of Constantinople. The Russians are stated to regard war with England as inevitable. At the Porte, also, the hopes of a pacific arrangement have become weaker.

It is stated that there are now 56,000 Russian troops in Roumanian territory, and that considerable additions to that force are on the march thither. Russian diplomatists are continuing their endeavours to induce the Roumanian Government to conclude a new military convention, but hitherto without success.

The insurrection of the Greeks in Thessaly seems but partially subdued. The number of Turkish troops now in the province cannot be much short of 30,000, whilst that of their opponents is about 11,000, in bodies varying from 200 to 1000 or 2000. But their knowledge of the country and capacity to endure hardship quite make up for the disparity in numbers. The Turkish naval forces are considerable, both here and on the coasts, there seldom being less than four ironclads in the port of Volo, while as many are at Salonica or cruising between this and the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica. They are principally employed for preventing the landing of arms and men to join the insurgents.

A party of Russian engineers and other officers, bound on some secret service, have passed through Egypt to the Red Sea. From America, too, we hear of a mysterious Russian expedition. A hired steam-vessel called the *Cimbria* is lying in a port of Maine, having on board, in addition to the German ordinary crew, sixty Russian officers and six hundred Russian seamen, under the command of Count Grifenburg. There is a strong opinion that they are destined for San Francisco, to man Russian privateers already in the Pacific Ocean. The calling-up of 4000 fresh seamen is, we learn, causing great stir in naval circles at St. Petersburg. Plans are being prepared by the Russian Government for the formation of three powerful squadrons. One of these, consisting of the strongest frigates, and reinforced by the steamers which Russia is on the point of purchasing in America, will be dispatched in May to cruise in the North Sea; to a second, comprising eight or nine somewhat obsolete ironclads, will be assigned the duty of cruising about the Baltic; while the third, composed of eleven small monitors and a large number of gun-boats and torpedo-vessels, will be dispersed between Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Riga. The defensive operations of the "inshore squadron" will be waged almost exclusively with the torpedo.

THE GUN-BOATS AT HASLAR.

Amongst the other warlike preparations which have been going on in Portsmouth Dockyard, arrangements are being made to get ready for sea the flotilla of iron gun-boats which were built for service in the Baltic during the last Russian war, but most of which have since that time been lying ingloriously on the slips at Haslar. These are formidable little vessels of 254 tons displacement, with twin screws, and carrying each an 18-ton gun in the bows. They are called the *Ant*, *Badger*, *Blazer*, *Bloodhound*, *Bonetta*, *Bulldog*, *Bustard*, *Comet*, *Cuckoo*, *Fidget*, *Hyena*, *Kite*, *Masteriff*, *Pickle*, *Pike*, *Scourge*, *Snake*, *Snapper*, *Tickler*, and *Weazel*. The slips occupied by the gun-boats are situated adjacent to Haslar Hospital. Each gun-boat is placed under cover in a separate compartment, as shown in our illustration, and is entirely sheltered from the weather. The gun-boats can be hauled up and down by machinery adapted to that purpose. It is understood, however, that only seven will be employed in active service upon the present occasion. Meantime, it has been stated this week that a squadron of twenty vessels, consisting for the most part of ironclad ships, is to be at once formed for naval operations, it is believed in the Baltic. In addition to the armour-plated ships at Devonport, which, during the last few days, have been taken in hand to be prepared for sea, all the available ironclad vessels at the several naval ports are being surveyed and examined, in order to enable the authorities to judge whether they can be made available for immediate service. The *Hector* will be ready for sea by May 4, the *Warrior* by the 8th, and the *Lord Warden*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, will be refitted about the 16th. It is expected that the Reserve Squadron, of which they will form part, will rendezvous at Portland at the end of May.

A jury in the Common Pleas has awarded £2700 to Mrs. Malcolm, the widow of a commercial traveller, who was killed in an accident on the North-Eastern Railway a year ago. She is left with six children.

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Universal Exhibition was opened at the appointed hour on Wednesday, May 1, in accordance with the official programme.

Escorts of honour were sent at one o'clock to the Hotels of the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Amadeus of Italy, Prince Henry of Holland, the Prince of Orange, and Don Francis of Assise, to conduct them to the Exhibition Building. On arriving at the Trocadéro, Marshal MacMahon presented to their Royal Highnesses all the Ministers, the officials connected with the Exhibition, and several other distinguished personages. On the procession being formed, the Prince of Orange, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the ex-King of Spain ranged themselves to the right of Marshal MacMahon, while the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry of Holland, and the Duke of Aosta walked to the left of the President. The spectacle at the moment of the ceremony of the opening was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed throughout, and no accident of any kind is reported.

Marshal MacMahon, the Ministers, the Senators, and Deputies, and members of the diplomatic corps assembled at two o'clock in the Trocadéro, where the central commission of the Exhibition and the presidents of the foreign sections, among whom were the Prince of Wales and Prince Amadeus, the Duke of Aosta, were already met. On the arrival of the President of the Republic a salute of one hundred guns was fired.

M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, then gave an address, in which he alluded to the fact that the idea of holding the Exhibition suggested itself on the day following that upon which the Republic received its definitive consecration. The Republican Government thus gave a stamp to the tendencies and aims which it wished to assign to its efforts and its activity; it testified its faith in the stability and fecundity of the institutions it had bestowed upon itself, and manifested its confidence in the sympathies of foreign Governments. After dwelling upon the work of constructing the Exhibition and the efforts it necessitated, the Minister proceeded to thank, before all, the foreign countries which had so magnificently responded to the appeal of France, which had sent treasures of art and manufactured productions, and now crowned their courtesy by honouring the opening of the enterprise with the presence of their most illustrious citizens and their best loved Princes. The Exhibition was a proof of vitality, and would make its mark upon the history of the Republic. The Minister then begged the Marshal-President to declare the Exhibition opened, and permit him to conduct him with his illustrious guests through the galleries. He added—"You will find a spectacle worthy of satisfying our ardent patriotism. You will see that France, reassured with regard to the future, has taken, under a political system possessing her confidence, a fresh flight by a revival of activity and energy. She labours more ardently than ever to multiply creations which honour their artisans, embellish and facilitate the life of a people, raise the moral level of society, and multiply the benefits of civilisation for the honour and glory of humanity."

Marshal MacMahon said:—"I desire to join in the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result which has been achieved, and of which I am happy to have the whole world as a witness. We have also to thank foreign nations for so completely responding to the appeal of France. In the name of the Republic, I declare the Exhibition opened."

Marshal MacMahon afterwards congratulated M. Krantz, the organiser of the Exhibition, upon the result of his labours.

The President then, followed by a long cortège of the most distinguished of the company present, proceeded through every portion of the building.

During the opening ceremony the Prince of Wales conversed constantly with Marshal MacMahon, and when the cortège quitted the Palais du Trocadéro to descend to the Champs de Mars his Royal Highness was in the front rank, with the Marshal-President and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the President of the Senate. The crowd was most enthusiastic, and greeted each well-known personage with prolonged cheers. The procession pursued its course through the various sections, first visiting the British portion of the Exhibition, where the procession was received by the English Commissioners, who were in waiting to conduct Marshal MacMahon and the other distinguished visitors over the buildings under their superintendence. The British Section has more nearly approached completion than that of any other nation, and presents a most imposing appearance. The finished state of the English portion of the Exhibition was made the subject of much favourable comment. After having inspected the English exhibits, the procession moved on through the Swiss, Japanese, Italian, and Belgian Sections, until nearly every part had been visited. Ultimately the whole company partook of luncheon. Unfortunately two or three violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain, had rendered the ground very muddy, but during the ceremony itself the weather was magnificent. On the whole, the ceremony was of a most splendid character, and the general appearance of the Exhibition is admirable, and in a much more finished condition than was believed possible. All the machinery throughout the building was working.

Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the ceremonies from the gallery occupied by Madame MacMahon.

The crowd in and around the Exhibition was immense, notwithstanding the alternations of rain and sunshine, and throughout the proceedings cries were everywhere raised of "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!"

Almost every house was decorated with the flags of all nations. The shops were shut, and Paris was completely en fête.

Many towns in France were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion, and, like Paris, were illuminated in the evening.

The *Globe* announces that her Majesty's Government have appointed Colonel Wellesley to be First Secretary to the English Embassy at Vienna.

The Archduchess Maria Christina, the head of the Royal Abbey at Prague, where the vows are revocable, has resigned her post, and is about to be betrothed to the Archduke Louis Victor, the Austrian Emperor's youngest brother.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in a letter to the *Times*, says that the Rev. Mr. Wright deserves his thanks for having at last released him from the responsibility of being the cause, direct or indirect, of the "massacre" of the two agents of the Church Missionary Society in Central Africa; but adds that the facts of the case have not yet been fully stated. Mr. Stanley gives a long account of the events which led to the deaths of Lieutenant Smith and Mr. O'Neill, and says that it appears that they were accessories in the abduction by the half-caste Arab Sungoro of King Lukongeh's sister from Ukerewe; and that this led to a fight in which the two Englishmen were killed. An official despatch from Dr. Kirk confirms the statement that Messrs. Smith and O'Neill were killed in a fight which lasted several hours.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon opened the Paris Exhibition on Wednesday, May 1. Bad weather somewhat interfered with the enjoyment of the visitors. The day was observed throughout Paris as a holiday, and at night the illuminations were general. A description of the ceremony is given in another column.

The Senate and Chamber reassembled on Monday after the Easter recess. In the Senate nothing of importance occurred. In the Chamber M. See proposed that the Exhibition should be thrown open free of charge to the public on Sundays, and a resolution requesting the Government to consider the subject was passed. The Chambers again met on Tuesday, but the proceedings were of little interest. The Senate agreed, without discussion, to the vote for Presidential and Ministerial receptions connected with the Exhibition. It also agreed to the General Staff Bill. The Chamber was occupied with the election of M. Roederer for Rheims. The Republicans challenged the validity of the election on the ground of intimidation and undue influence exercised by the Government of the Duc de Broglie, and the election was ultimately annulled.

The opening of the Salon, which was fixed for the 15th instead of the 1st of May, to avoid clashing with that of the Exhibition, has been postponed till the 24th, the workmen to hang the pictures being all engaged on the Exhibition.

The distribution of awards to the learned societies and the savants of the departments was held at the Sorbonne on Sunday. M. Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, presided.

The Academy of Fine Arts has awarded the Prix Duc for architecture to M. Boitte, author of the tomb of General Lamoricière.

The death, at the age of seventy-four, of M. Gustave de Wailly, formerly inspector-general of the civil list of King Louis Philippe, is announced. He wrote several plays.

ITALY.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy upon the Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Haymerle.

On Wednesday the Parliament reassembled after the Easter recess. In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Cairoli, the Premier, contradicted the reports respecting the mediation of Italy in the Eastern Question. Count Corti, the Foreign Minister, said that the course followed by the Government would be in conformity with the wishes of the people—that is, it would keep aloof, as far as possible, from all complications.

A Republican Congress has been held this week in Rome, about four hundred clubs being represented.

SPAIN.

The Council of Ministers has approved a proposal for raising a Cuban loan to the amount of 500,000,000 pesetas.

The Minister of Finance, replying to the Boardholders' Committee, states that he shall continue to set apart 9,000,000 pesetas for the redemption of the debt.

BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives M. Beernaert, the Minister for Public Works, brought forward a bill for the purchase by the State of a certain number of railways in Flanders.

GERMANY.

Field Marshal Count Moltke has set out on a trip to Sweden and Norway, to be present at the wedding of his adopted son with the daughter of Count Vladimir Moltke-Huitfeldt, a large landed proprietor. The Count spent the Easter holidays at Copenhagen, and on the 25th ult. he was received in private audience by the King of Denmark.

The Berlin Geographical Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last Wednesday. On the previous evening a meeting was held in the great hall of the Hôtel de Ville, where Baron Richthofen and Professor Bastian addressed a large audience, and gave a sketch of the society's history, and afterwards invited the five other German geographical societies to unite themselves with that of Berlin, in order to form a single German geographical society, which would represent united Germany in the department of scientific geography, as France and England have each only one great geographical society. The Crown Prince, the hereditary Prince of Meiningen, many Ministers, Ambassadors, officers, and deputations from almost all the foreign geographical societies were present. The London society had deputed its member, Lord Odo Russell, but he was unfortunately prevented from attending the sitting. The Paris society sent Dr. Duveyrier, who gave a congratulatory address in German, desiring that this anniversary might contribute to the scientific brotherhood of nations. When Dr. Duveyrier uttered these words the Crown Prince rose and shook hands with the Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador, amid the loudest applause. Commander Cameron and Mr. Stanley have been nominated, in honour of the day, honorary members of the society.

AMERICA.

President Hayes received the hospitalities of Philadelphia last week. The festivities culminated on Friday night in a reception to the President's wife, given by a committee of leading ladies, in the Academy of Fine Arts, which was magnificently decorated.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill for the repeal of the Bankruptcy Law. In Monday's sitting a bill was introduced and referred to a Committee for the purpose of setting aside the contract with the Syndicate. The bill prohibiting the further withdrawal of United States legal-tender notes was passed by 177 to 35.

A committee, consisting of bankers and merchants from among the members of Congress, has been formed in order to promote the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

We learn from the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* that the reorganisation of the Erie Railway is steadily proceeding. The New York Court has confirmed the sale to the reconstruction trustees, the railway being conveyed to them by the referee. The articles incorporating the new company as "The New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railway" were filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. The reconstruction trustees thereupon conveyed the railway to the new corporation, which met in New York on Saturday, when they elected Mr. Hugh J. Jewett as president and Mr. A. R. M'Donogh as secretary. The reconstruction party is now in full possession of the railway.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Dominion Parliament would be prorogued on Friday, May 3.

A telegram from Quebec states that the provincial elections for Parliament were held on Tuesday. In fifty-one constituencies they have resulted in the return of 23 Liberals and 23 Conservatives, showing a gain of six seats for the former.

A riot occurred at Montreal on Monday. A telegram states that while the Orange "Young Britons" and their friends were returning from a concert they were assailed by a mob of several hundred Catholic Unionists. Over one hundred shots

were exchanged, and one Catholic was killed, several other persons being injured.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay announce that two detachments of the native troops to be sent to Malta have sailed. The local Bombay regiments embarked amid a most enthusiastic demonstration. Fresh regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The Begum of Bhopal has offered her whole available force for service abroad.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Viceroy's circular to the local Governments directing no action to be taken under the Vernacular Press Act without the previous sanction of the Government of India has had the most quieting and salutary effect, as by this action a guarantee is given that the powers of the Act will be exercised with equity and moderation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Instructions have been sent by the Government to Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for the colony in London, directing him to send over 5000 emigrants—domestic servants and agricultural labourers—during the year.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A very effective performance of "Der Freischütz" was given at this establishment on Thursday week, when there were three changes from former representations of the opera. As Agata, Mdle. Bertelli made her second appearance here, and improved on the good impression produced by her debut as Leonora, in "Il Trovatore" (as noticed last week). The debutante sang with much effect on the occasion now referred to, particularly in the scena known, in the English version, as "Softly sighs," which was rendered with great expression in its earlier portion, and with much brilliancy and impulse in the closing movement. The singer was applauded in several instances, and especially in this. M. Janet made his first appearance in England as Caspar, and was very favourably received. That he is an experienced actor was proved in several instances, including the satanic business of the incantation scene. Moreover, he possesses a bass voice of resonant quality, his intonation is good, and he phrases well. The drinking song, and the revenge scena which follows, were very effectively rendered. Another specialty was Signor Gayarre's first assumption of the character of Max, in which that meritorious artist achieved a special success. His conception of the style of the music was throughout excellent, and his fine delivery of the great scena in the first act (popularly known as "Through the forests") produced a marked impression. It is long since we have seen so satisfactory a representative of the part. Mdle. Smeroschi was, as in past seasons, a very efficient Annetta, and the cast was completed by the co-operation of Mdle. Cottino (principal bridesmaid), Signor Caracciolo (Kiliano), Signor Sabater (Ottocar), Signor Raguer (Kuno), Signor Scolara (the Hermit), and M. Hansen (Zamuel). The chorus-singing was generally good, the Huntsmen's Chorus having been redemanded; and the orchestral performance was excellent. Signor Bevigiani conducted.

Last Saturday Mdle. Sarda made her second appearance, and again sang and acted with much effect, as Aminta in "La Sonnambula," the cast of which was, in other respects also, the same as that already commented on, Signor Vianesi having again been the conductor.

On Monday Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell," was to have been given, for the first time this season; but, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Signor Bolis, "Fra Diavolo" was substituted, cast as recently noticed.

Mdle. Albani made her first appearance this season on Tuesday, and met with an enthusiastic reception in her performance as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor." As on many previous occasions, this excellent artist produced a marked impression by her fine vocalisation and impassioned earnestness, as displayed in the several important situations—particularly in the sentiment and grace of the opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," the sentiment of the duet with her lover, and that with her brother, the frenzy of the contract-scene, and the despair of the final scene of delirium. The cast was in other respects likewise as before, having included Signori Gayarre, Graziani, Sabater, and Capponi, respectively, as Edgardo, Enrico, Arturo, and Raimondo.

"Faust" was announced for Thursday, with Mdle. Albani as Margherita, and the character of Mefistofele by M. Janet, his second appearance here. For this (Saturday) evening "Ernani" is announced, with Mdle. Thalberg's first performance of the principal character. On Tuesday "Lohengrin" is to be given, with Mdle. Albani as Elisabetha; and on Thursday Madame Adelina Patti is to make her first appearance this season as Caterina, in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The first Floral Hall concert of this season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Mdle. Albani and other eminent vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera Company contribute to the performances.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Dinorah" was produced here on Thursday week, with Mdle. Marimon's first performance as the heroine. The brilliant and refined vocalisation of this excellent artist were heard to great advantage, especially in the graceful "Slumber Song," the bright and melodious "Bell Trio," and, above all, in the elaborate bravura air known as the "Shadow Song." This was given with such admirable executive art, such fluent command of ornament, and such general refinement of style, as to elicit an enthusiastic encore. As the principal goatherd Mdle. Tremelli made her first appearance here, and achieved a genuine success by the display of a voice of peculiarly rich and even quality, extensive compass, and well under control in passages of execution. The beautiful song "Fanciulle, che il core" was so finely delivered as to necessitate its repetition. The Corentino of Signor Bettini was the same meritorious performance as in previous seasons. Signor Rota sang, as Hoel, with much effect, particularly in the romance of the last act; and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdles. Bauermeister and Robiati (goatherds), Signor Franceschi (the Hunter), and M. Thomas (the Reaper). The scenic effects were excellent, especially the representation of the storm and the torrent, in which real water was introduced.

Mdle. Minnie Hauk reappeared last Saturday, after an interval of nearly ten years, her debut in London having been made, when very young, at the Royal Italian Opera-House, during its occupancy by Mr. Mapleson for a short autumn season. That Mdle. Hauk has returned with greatly enhanced powers of voice and execution, and increased capacity for dramatic expression, was proved by her fine performance as Violetta in "La Traviata." The brindisi in the opening scene was brilliantly sung, as was the closing allegro of the scena, "Ah! fors'è lui," the introductory andante of which was given with great pathos; another instance of this having been the touching delivery of the despairing passage, "Addio del passato," in which Violetta anticipates her approaching death. The alternate emotions belonging to the character were throughout very successfully realised, and Mdle. Hauk

must be recognised as an important accession to Mr. Mapleson's establishment. Signor Runcio sang well as Alfredo, Signor Del Puente gave the music of the elder Germont with much effect, and subordinate characters were efficiently filled by Mdles. Bauermeister and Robiati, and Signori Rinaldini, Fallar, Franceschi, Grazzi, &c.

On Monday "Dinorah" was repeated. Mdle. Hauk made her second appearance here on Tuesday, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Again the lady manifested brilliant powers of vocalisation, her delivery of the cavatina, "Una voce," and of the introduced aria of the lesson scene, having produced a genuine impression. This latter (interpolated) piece, the echo-song of Eckert, was encored, and replaced by Arediti's waltz song, "L'incontro." As Doctor Bartolo, M. Thierry made a successful first appearance. This gentleman is evidently an experienced actor. Of his vocal powers we shall doubtless soon have further opportunity for judgment. The cast otherwise was a familiar one, having included Signor Bettini as Count Almaviva, Signor Del Puente as Figaro, Signor Foli as Basilio, Signor Rinaldini as Fiorello, and Madame Lablache as Berta.

For Thursday, "La Traviata" was announced for repetition; and for this (Saturday) evening, "Dinorah."

The twenty-third of the present series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week, and included an effective performance of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the solo portions of which were well sung by the Misses Allitsen, the choruses by the sopranos and contraltos of the Crystal Palace Choir. The overture and other instrumental movements were very finely played, the "Scherzo" and grotesque Funeral March having been encored. Sir Sterndale Bennett's Third Pianoforte Concerto was admirably executed by Madame Arabella Goddard, and the concert closed with the highly characteristic ballet music from Rubinstein's opera "The Demon." Miscellaneous vocal pieces were contributed by the Misses Allitsen and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The second concert of the Bach Choir took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when fine performances were given of Bach's "Magnificat" in D; Purcell's anthem, "O God, Thou hast cast us out;" the "Sanctus," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei," from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli;" Schumann's "New-Year's Song;" Wilbye's madrigal, "Draw on, sweet night;" and Mendelssohn's music to "The First Walpurgis Night." The programme offered a rich variety of styles and periods, and the rendering of it was generally excellent, the chorus-singing having been worthy of the reputation of the choir, and the vocal soloists having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Redeker, Mr. Shakspeare, Herr Henschel, Herr Lammers, and Mr. Frost. The sublime choruses of Bach's "Magnificat" produced a great impression, particularly the "Fecit potentiam," the "Sicut locutus est," and the final "Gloria Patri," which latter had to be repeated. As at the previous concert, an excellent orchestra was engaged, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted. Mr. T. Pettit presided ably at the organ, which was specially used in Purcell's anthem.

The third of the series of orchestral and vocal concerts given by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis at St. James's Hall took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the specialty of the programme was the first performance of a grand orchestral "Suite," composed expressly for these concerts by M. Massenet, and conducted by himself. The work consists of a series of movements illustrative of passages from Shakspeare's plays, "The Tempest," "Othello," and "Macbeth." The "Suite" contains some highly characteristic writing and some skilful instrumentation; and its success was so marked that it will probably be soon repeated. The fine playing of the band was manifested also in Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture; the "Danse des sylphs" from Berlioz's "Le Damnation de Faust" (encored); Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, and Sterndale Bennett's overture to "The Wood-Nymphs." Madame Viard-Louis's well-known powers as a pianist were displayed in Hummel's concerto in B minor and Beethoven's solo sonata in D major, op. 28; and vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. With the exception specified, Mr. H. Weist Hill conducted with his usual ability.

Five out of the eight concerts of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-sixth season have now been given at St. James's Hall. At the fifth concert, on Wednesday evening, M. Planté, the eminent Parisian pianist, made his first appearance, and met with great and deserved success in his performance of Mendelssohn's second concerto (in D minor) and several unaccompanied pieces. Of M. Planté's special merits we shall find early opportunity to speak again. Wednesday's concert also included Señor Sarasate's fine violin playing in three movements from Raff's "Suite," op. 180, and a Spanish dance of his own; and performances by the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Cousins, of Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Auber's overture to "Masaniello."

Mr. Charles Hallé's eighteenth series of recitals began yesterday (Friday) afternoon at St. James's Hall, the programme having comprised M. de Saint-Saën's pianoforte quartet in B flat (op. 41), and that by Schumann in E flat (op. 47), Schubert's Fantasie-Sonata for pianoforte solo (in G major), and a selection from Kiel's "Deutsche Reigen" for piano and violin. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were Madame Norman-Néruda (violin), Herr Straus (viola), and Herr Franz Néruda (violinello).

The 140th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians took place yesterday (Friday) evening, at Willis's Rooms. The Lord Chief Justice of England was announced as president.

The competition for the Lady Goldsmid scholarship took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Monday. There were twenty-three candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Beatrice Frances Sarah Davenport.

At the concert of the Brixton Choral Society (directed by Mr. W. Lemare) on Monday evening Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Handel's "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso" were given. The solo vocalists were Madame Clara Suter, Miss Laura Clement, Miss Pattie Keate, Mr. Charles Abercrombie, and Mr. Henry Pope.

A concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday in aid of the orphan children of the late Superintendent Mott, of the Metropolitan Police. The concert was under the patronage of the Prince of Wales; and many of our most eminent singers volunteered their services.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week have been those of Madame Frickenhaus (pianist), and Miss Robertson, the well-known vocalist.

The New Philharmonic Concerts begin this (Saturday) afternoon at St. James's Hall with a strong programme, including Schubert's great symphony in C, and Mendelssohn's violin concerto played by Señor Sarasate.

The Musical Union, under the direction of Professor Ella, begins its thirty-fourth season next Tuesday afternoon.

MAY MEETINGS.

The anniversary breakfast meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held last Saturday at the City Terminus Hotel. More than 500 members of the society sat down at the breakfast. At the meeting subsequently held Mr. J. F. Stead, of Southport, presided; and was supported by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., Sir Francis Lyett, the Rev. Dr. Pope, the Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon, delegates from Liverpool, Manchester, Bacup, and Burslem, and several missionaries.—A special meeting for prayer, to implore the Divine blessing on the operations of the society, was held in the evening, in the Morning Chapel, City-road; and on Sunday sermons were preached in more than one hundred places of worship in the First and Second London Districts on behalf of the society.—The claims of this organisation were advocated at the annual meeting, which was held on Monday at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. William Mewburn, and was largely attended. The report, read by the Rev. Morley Punshon, showed that the income for the year from all sources had been £146,017, and the expenditure £159,079, and that sensible progress had been made in the work of the society in every quarter of the globe. The resolutions, which were enthusiastically carried, were spoken to by the Rev. Dr. Pope, president of the Conference; the Hon. and Rev. E. O. Bligh, of the Church of England; Mr. R. Lomas, of Bowdon; the Rev. J. E. Clapham, of Birmingham; Mr. S. D. Waddy, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The annual session of the Baptist Union has been held this week. It opened on Monday in Bloomsbury Chapel, where half an hour was spent in devotional services, under the retiring president, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Northampton, who then expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, to the chair. A deputation, consisting of Mr. J. McIlvaine, president, and Mr. Howard Bonser, treasurer, attended from the Scotch Baptist Union, and were cordially welcomed. The new secretary, the Rev. Samuel Booth, read the report, which was received with much cheering, especially when it referred to the danger of war, and the protest they had raised against it as inimical to the progress of free churches and the spread of the Gospel, as well as fatal to British interests. It was a good sign that, while last year 667 churches subscribed, this year 774 had sent in their contributions. Twenty thousand sittings had been provided, at a cost of £200,000, in new chapels and in the enlargement of old chapels. Two new associations had been formed, one in Surrey and Middlesex, the other in Cambridgeshire. They had a membership of 270,000, with 1825 pastors, 3381 evangelists, and 370,000 Sunday scholars. The report, which ended with invoking the denomination to put forward all their strength in home-mission work, having been adopted, the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool, the new president, gave his inaugural address, in which he reviewed the propriety of what may be called ministerial apprenticeship.

On Monday night the annual meeting of the Baptist Bible Translation Society was held at Bloomsbury Chapel—Mr. G. F. Muntz in the chair.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Open-Air Missions Society was held on Monday night in the hall of the Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., taking the chair. An interesting account of the origin and growth of the open-air mission in London was read by Mr. John Macgregor (Rob Roy), the hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance League was held on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. George Williams, of St. Paul's-churchyard. The executive gave a breakfast on Tuesday morning, at the Devonshire House Temperance Hotel, Bishopsgate-street Without, in honour of the visit of the Lord Provost of Glasgow (the Hon. Mr. Collins), who is also the President of the Scottish Temperance League. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday morning, under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. The Rev. H. Wright read the report, which stated that the number of mission stations was 179; the number of clergymen employed was 385 (203 European and 182 native and country-born); European schoolmasters, lay agents, and female teachers, 57; native and country-born Christian catechists, and teachers of all classes, not sent from home, 2595; and number of communicants, 26,116. The financial statement showed that the ordinary income had amounted to £204,025; the ordinary expenditure having amounted to £194,429 17s. 7d., with a deficiency of £13,917 from the previous year. The deficiency for the year ended March 31, 1878, was £4321. The gross income amounted to £215,146, and the gross expenditure was £206,917. Arrangements have been made for the departure next week for Uganda of four selected missionaries by way of the Nile. The report was adopted, on the motion of the Bishop of Sydney, who was followed by the Rev. Canon Miller, Major-General Sir William Hill, the Rev. T. C. Hughes (from the Punjab), the Bishop of Saskatchewan, the Rev. W. T. Sattianadai (from Madras), and the Rev. Canon Martin.

The anniversary dinner of the Coffee-House Keepers' Benevolent Institution was held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Thomas Rudkin occupying the chair—the subscriptions amounting to over £200.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. There was a large attendance. The free income of the society for the year ending March 30, 1878, amounted to £107,386, whilst the sum received for Scriptures sold, both at home and abroad, had reached £104,141. The expenditure had amounted to £227,865, being £10,475 more than in any previous year. This increase was wholly due to the extensive and costly effort made in connection with the recent war in the East of Europe. After speeches from the Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. W. H. Fowler, and others, a resolution was passed recording with special thankfulness the remarkable success which had accompanied the efforts made for the circulation of the Scriptures in connection with the recent war in Eastern Europe.

The anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was also held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. Gurney Barclay. The receipts of the year amounted to £50,068.

The forty-third annual meeting of the London City Mission was held on Thursday morning at Exeter Hall—Lord Kinnaird presiding. The report described the multifarious operations of the society's agents. The society's income, it was stated, had reached £51,958, being £6508 in excess of the previous year, the increase being due to legacies, under which head was the receipt of £3000 from the executors of the late Mr. George Moore. The expenditure was £48,405.

A press of other articles prevents us from devoting as much space as we desire to the reporting of these religious and benevolent societies' doings.

Navigation in the Neva was reopened last Saturday.

Mr. George William Buchanan has been appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.



INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN EUROPE: THE 9TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The works in painting, water-colour drawing, sculpture, and architectural design in the one-hundred-and-tenth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which will be opened to the public on Monday next, reaches the respectable aggregate of 1547, of which more than 1000 are pictures in oil. The display, however, cannot be considered as adequately representative of the art-talent of the country—talent sufficiently advanced to be entitled to claim a place at Burlington House. The rejections have been, we believe, unusually numerous; but, as is unfortunately too usual, the exclusion from the Exhibition of pictures by many of our most competent artists appears to have been governed by considerations more of favouritism and caprice than of equity. We seek in vain for any exhibits by that admirable portraitist Mr. A. Baccani, by that rising sculptress Miss Helen Montalba, by that forcible *genre* painter Mr. G. Wilfrid Lawson, by that accomplished artist in water colour Mr. William Beverly, or by that vigorous marine-painter, Mr. W. J. Callcott. We could mention at least fifty more names of involuntary absentees. On the other hand, we find a conspicuous place awarded to a thoroughly insignificant portrait by "the Late Lady —," we suppress the name of the deceased lest we should pain the feelings of her relatives; while three commanding spaces, on the "line," or close to it, are monopolised by contributions by Mr. Solomon Hart, R.A., and yet another prominent point of vantage is given to a picture by Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A.: all four being productions which cannot fairly be criticised, because the great age and estimable character of the artists who have perpetrated them disarm criticism, and awaken feelings of compassion rather than of censure, but which are so utterly unworthy to be publicly exhibited anywhere that, in common justice, the ruling powers at Burlington House should forthwith do their utmost to persuade the aged gentlemen we have named to retire into the ranks of the Honorary Retired Academicians, and no longer to engross room for which younger and stronger men are wearily waiting. For the rest, there is a great deal to commend in this vast assemblage of works of art. "*Labor et ingenium*" has been for some years past the standing motto on the titlepage of the Royal Academy catalogue, and it is satisfactory to note on the canvases displayed in May, 1878, evidences of an immense amount of labour and of the "*ingenium*" likewise in the sense of quick apprehension and ready capacity. Great technical skill, thoroughness, purity in purpose, and honesty in treatment are the chief merits of the Exhibition. Poverty of invention, imperfect draughtsmanship of human form, and the too frequent adoption of a glaring and inharmonious key of colour are its leading defects. In landscape and in animal subjects the Exhibition is a superb one.

Following our usual custom, we intend in our opening article on the Royal Academy to call attention to the most conspicuous productions of the Academicians and the Associates themselves; and, the obligations of courtesy having thus been discharged, we shall proceed to review, as nearly in the order of their merit as may be, the most remarkable of the works displayed. We cannot this year accord the place of honour, although we give precedence, to Mr. J. E. Millais, for the simple reason that, although he sends five works, and they are all very beautiful, none of them are of that grandiose nature which demands instant admiration and exhaustive examination. In "*The Princes in the Tower*" (21)—two pretty, mournful little lads in sable doublets and hose, and with wavy flaxen locks, Mr. Millais has only sketched an excerpt of historic *genre*—excerpts such as Sir John Gilbert has produced by the score, and one might almost say by the hundred. The background faintly suggests the interior of a fortress: otherwise the two charming little boys might be the sons of a modern nobleman or gentleman, and ready dressed for a fancy ball. "*The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.*" (242), painted for the Bible Society, is a splendid and most characteristic portrait; still, it is but a *portrait de commande*, and nothing more. "*A Jersey Lily*" (307) is another portrait, and a very lovely one, of a lady who, as our ancestors would say, is just now a "toast" in fashionable society. Mr. Millais has done full justice to the exceeding comeliness of this lady's face; but the execution of the work is far from being elaborate; and it only confirms the critic in a long-since-formed conviction that the two greatest British portrait-painters of the nineteenth century are John Everett Millais and George Frederick Watts. "*St. Martin's Summer*" (465) is Mr. Millais's landscape—a wonderful *tour de force* of colour and effect, but of smaller dimensions than his ordinary triumphant expanses of hill, dale, and moorland, and altogether, in style and handling, so unlike his usual landscape work, that, with a little embrowning at the hands of that eminent harmoniser, Time, "*St. Martin's Summer*" might be mistaken for a picture by Gaspar Poussin—a contingency which, it is to be hoped, Mr. Millais would not regard as disparaging to his own merits. Finally, (in 1021) this consummate but somewhat unequal master has a graceful half-length, in green velvet, of "*The Countess of Carysfort*."

It is to Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., that the place of honour, of which we spoke anon, belongs of right this year. From the most Hogarthian delineator of manners whose age has seen we have in the Grand Saloon at Burlington House, and under the numbers 291—295, a series of five elaborate and sumptuous pictures constituting a melodrama—we might well say a tragedy—to which the artist has given the name of the "*Road to Ruin*." It is a very ruinous road indeed, of which Mr. Frith has illustrated the stages with so much force and so much eloquence; for the progress is that of an aristocratic gamester through dissipation, gambling, and debt, to insolvency, despair, and suicide. Mr. Frith introduces us to his good-looking brainless hero, deep in "unlimited loo," with a select party of youthful prodigals, in his college room at Oxford. It is daybreak. The young gentlemen have been gambling and drinking all night. In the next picture Young Hopeful, faultlessly attired, is on the lawn in front of the Grand Stand at Ascot, "backing the favourite," of course, and surrounded by groups of fashionable ladies and gentlemen with "plenty money, no brains;" while beyond the railings are grouped a horde of the betting fraternity—gentlemen who, as a rule, have plenty of money and plenty of brains to boot. In the third scene of this eventful history the young gentleman has got married. His wife is charming; his children are lovely; he inherits a mansion replete with luxury and elegance; but, unfortunately, his propensity for "taking miss" at loo, and "backing the favourite" has not deserted him, but has become apparently intensified by time. He has got hopelessly into debt. He has been sued, and has failed to satisfy the judgments obtained against him; so a couple of bailiffs arrest him, and take him away from his scared and weeping family. In the fourth stage, the wretched man and his belongings are struggling and still struggling, but always downwards. They have taken refuge on the Continent, and occupy a mean lodging in some foreign town. The wife tries to earn a crust by making water-colour drawings. The husband is vain enough to think that he can write a play, and mad enough to imagine that some London manager will accept it. Meanwhile the shrill-tongued landlady clamours for her rent, and the little

children pine and sicken and dwindle. In the fifth picture the end comes. Young Hopeful has become Middle-aged Hopeless. He is in a wretched garret, alone. There is scarcely any furniture, and the cupboard is bare. The managers will have none of the ruined gambler's play. There is a rusty old pistol—quite strong enough, however, for its work—a powder-flask, and some caps on the rickety table. Hopeless locks the door, and—the rest may be guessed. Mr. Frith has worked out this terrible tale with unflinching tenacity of purpose. Let us hope that the moral which he points may be a fructifying one; but, alack! how many homilies, pictorial, poetical, and prosaic, have there not been painted and written and preached against the vice of gaming? Technically, Mr. Frith has never done better work than is manifest in the "*Road to Ruin*." The composition in all the five pictures of the series is varied, skilful, and harmonious; the drawing unerringly correct, but easy and flowing; the colour singularly luminous and refined, and the execution of the multitudinous details simply wonderful in their minute truthfulness.

Mr. E. Armitage, R.A., appears to great advantage in four admirable contributions. "*The Cities of the Plain*" (210) is a very noble and impressive composition; and equal praise may be awarded to "*The Mother of Moses*" (356). "*Pygmalion's Galatea*" (958) is a superb study of the nude, half statuesque and half incarnated; for Galatea is represented in the bodily process of changing from marble into flesh and blood. The *pose* of the figure is a model of quiet grace. But in "*An Entomological Sale, 'Beati possidentes*" (111), Mr. E. Armitage comes out in quite a new character. The austere master of history and allegory appears as a decidedly comic painter; and this picture of a group of "beetle-stickers and butterfly-corkers" is really full of the driest, drollest humour. The entomological specimens on the auction-room table and the other details, down to a box of Bryant and May's, "warranted only to light on the box," are rendered with rare dexterity. Mr. H. Stacy Marks must look to his laurels if Mr. Armitage woos the Comic Muse at this rate.

The clever painter just named, who exhibits but a single picture, has devoted himself this year to the study, not of the human form divine, but of ornithology, and in "*Convocation*" (286) he sends a picture full of sly humour and subtlety of expression. The "*Convocation*" is not one of Archbishops and Bishops, Archdeacons and Rural Deans, but of those odd, ungainly birds called adjutants. The more earnest of Mr. Marks's admirers may hold that to produce on a large scale, but with execution almost microscopic in its patient minuteness, a picture representing nothing more important than the foregathering of a group of specimens of the *Leptopilos Argala* is rather a waste of time and a misuse of the artist's great abilities than otherwise; but Mr. Marks knows his own business best; and it is impossible to deny that he has made a great deal of comic capital out of these long-legged birds, which are so easily domesticated, and become at last so familiar with man that Mr. Smeathman, the naturalist, tells us of a gentleman who had a couple of adjutant birds that used to stand behind his chair at dinner, as though they were footmen. But they liked to dine at the same time with their master, which footmen scarcely do; and the bill of an adjutant bird means, emphatically, business: the creature's exaggerated beak being capable of snatching up a cat, a capon, or a leg of mutton at a mouthful.

Sir John Gilbert, R.A., is but slenderly represented in "*Ready!*" (216) and "*May Dew*" (550)—the last a bevy of sportive damsels in drapery of rainbow hues. The composition in the last-named work is extremely animated, and the colour almost overpoweringly dazzling. Mr. Alma-Tadema, A.R.A.'s "*Sculptor's Model*" (255), supposed to be the original of the *Venere Esquilina*, is one of the most remarkable and the ablest pictures in the Exhibition. The model, lifesize, stands, entirely undraped, on her revolving pedestal of wood, the statue which the sculptor is executing being dimly visible through the sprays of the tall palm-branch on which she leans. In the background the half-length figure of the sculptor himself alternately contemplates statue and model. The picture comprises very little detail—although we just catch a faint taste of Mr. Alma-Tadema's most distinctive quality in the marvellously simulated pine-knots on the surface of the pedestal. On the whole, the "*Sculptor's Model*" may be regarded as a kind of test-picture of Mr. Tadema's proficiency as an academical draughtsman and colourist; but the work will be more appreciated by critics than by the public at large. Much more agreeable in subject is the same gifted artist's "*A Love Missile*" (256)—a Roman girl casting a flowery garland from the window of her chamber to some unseen admirer in the street beneath. Mr. Richard Ansdell, R.A., is as industrious and full of ability as ever, and is most efficiently represented in four pictures, among which we prefer "*Morning*" (183)—a nobly composed and firmly painted group of a sportsman with his dogs. The Prince of dog-painters at the Academy is, however, Mr. Briton Riviere, A.R.A., the presence of whose four delightful pictures—a moonlight view of a ruined Eastern palace, along the crumbling terraces of which stalks the lion and creeps the lizard (201); "*An Anxious Moment*" (392); "*Sympathy*" (496); and "*Victims*" (1008)—we merely place on record at this stage of our remarks, intending, as we do, to return to them very shortly. Thus much we may, however, premise, that "*Sympathy*"—an exquisite composition of a sorrowing child consoled by a white bull terrier—is about the most touching picture that Mr. Briton Riviere has ever painted. Likewise do we reserve for early and extended criticism the four exhibits of Mr. Marcus Stone, A.R.A., whose large picture "*The Post-Bag*" (71) is, although slight in subject, a phenomenon of refinement in treatment, luminosity in colour, and skilful delicacy in execution. Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., is at his best as regards symmetrical drawing and graceful handling, but he is scarcely at his strongest. He sends no picture of the grand proportions and magisterial ordonnance of last year's "*Daphnephoria*;" but, on the other hand, all his shining qualities of elegance and harmony are visible in the exquisitely-draped figure of "*Nausicaa*" (145), "*Seraphina*" (205), a lovely girl in an Oriental dress of brocaded satin, "*Winding the Skein*" (302), and "*A Study*" (1368). Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., is prolific and generally powerful, exhibiting, as he does, no less than six specimens of his genius. Surely it is time for the sake of the "coming man" that Academicians should be limited to a maximum, say of five exhibits, and Associates to three. Mr. Watts's 128 is a head of Mr. Lecky, the historian—pale, thoughtful, and refined; 189 is a portrait of Lady Constance Lawley—full of patrician suavity and grace, but somewhat flimsy in texture; 195 is yet another portrait, "*Florence*." Still another portrait is that of "*Jacques Blumenthal, Esq.*" (343); 1392 is again a portrait, that of "*H. H. Gibbs, Esq.*;" but 379 is a grand historico-poetical composition of "*Britomart and her Nurse*," a noble piece of decorative painting, worthy in every way of Mr. Watts. Taking his stand upon this fine performance, could he not have been satisfied with exhibiting two specimens of his skill in portraiture? Mr. W. W. Ouless, A.R.A., we do not expect

to hold his hand. He is young; he is the face-painter in vogue, and he paints nothing but portraits. Thus, we are not surprised if this fortunate gentleman sends five counterfeited presentments of the nobility and gentry to the Royal Academy. "*Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P.*" (65), "*J. D. Dent, Esq.*" (232), "*Sir William Wright, Chairman of the Dock Company, Kingston-upon-Hull*" (429), "*James Cropper, Esq.*" (928), and "*The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie*" (1377). All these are executed with the assured finish, the decision, and the directness which characterise Mr. Ouless's excellent art-work; still, now that he has made his name, might he not reflect that by sending five instead of three pictures he is shutting out a couple of meritorious brother portrait-painters, or *genre* painters, or artists in animals, landscape, fruit, flowers, or architecture? Hundreds of pictures by established practitioners who can paint quite as well as any Associate of the Royal Academy have been rejected this year from Burlington House, not on the ground of their being below a certain standard of excellence, but because there was "no room." In the old Trafalgar-square days legitimate complaints used to be rife against "skying" and "flooding;" but we fancy that not a few of our artists would prefer being "skied" or "flooded," within reasonable limits, to being contemptuously turned away from the outward gates in Piccadilly.

Leaving for a moment the Academicians and their Associates, we would desire to draw attention to a few works by "untitled" artists. Mrs. Louise Jopling, whose progress every year becomes brighter and more marked, exhibits four pictures, among which for the present we only mention one, the strikingly graceful yet vigorous three-quarter length portrait of "*Mrs. James Tomkinson*" (150). Mrs. Jopling has achieved a genuine success in this thoughtful and brilliant work, full in its every touch of culture and reflection. Another excellent portrait by a lady artist is Miss Julia Folkard's "*Miss Le Thiere*" (923), a work which is hung too high to be studied with complete advantage, but which at once commands attention and admiration for the taste and skill with which Miss Folkard has delineated the strikingly handsome and dignified features of her sitter. The modelling in this portrait is admirable, and almost Rembrandtesque in its judicious distribution of light and shade, and the colour is full of harmony and light.

There are happily a great many more artists at the Royal Academy of whose performances it will be our pleasing duty at no distant date to speak; but we cannot close this preliminary notice of the Exhibition without paying a tribute of cordial praise to Miss Clara Montalba, whose magnificent picture, "*The Last Journey*" (424), is one of the finest works in the collection at Burlington House. It is from the funeral cortege by water of a Doge of Venice that the painting derives its name; and Miss Clara Montalba has shown equal taste and judgment in imparting some definite dramatic interest to her design; but the dead Doge and his last journey are swiftly dismissed from the spectator's mind when he proceeds to contemplate the pictorial excellences of this noble performance. It is Venice that Miss Montalba has glorified with a breadth and potency of handling, and a wealth of light and colour that have not been bestowed on the Queen of the Adriatic since the days of Turner, of Stanfield, and of Holland. We look from the Riva de' Schiavoni towards the Ducal palace and the Piazzetta on the one hand, and the Dogana with the Church of Santa Maria della Salute on the other. The panorama of the unequalled city rises up at once, vivid, sparkling, radiant—ever venerable, yet ever young, *nella sua eterna gioventù*. The sky is wondrously luminous. The water seems really to ripple and to eddy, as it does in the city where "the sea is in the broad and the narrow streets." To masculine strength and ardour Miss Montalba adds feminine delicacy and grace; and the result is in every way a triumphant realisation of the bright auguries formed as to the future of this young lady—a member of an exceptionally gifted family of artists—when she made her first *début* as a painter in water colours.

Here for the nonce we pause, leaving many admirable artists on the threshold of criticism. But Mr. E. Long with his "*Egyptian godmakers*," Mr. Keily Halswelle with his "*Hamlet*," Mr. Frank Holl with his "*Committed for Trial*," Mr. Hodgson with his capital "*Eastern Question*" and "*One Touch of Nature*," Mr. Herbert Herkomer with his "*Westminster Union*," Mr. Eyre Crowe with his "*School Treat*," Mr. G. A. Storey, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Pettie, and a numerous band of good men and true, can afford to "wait a little longer."

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

Excellence combined with eccentricity, but both rendered agreeable by refinement, are perhaps the most characteristic features in the Second Summer Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, which after a private view, thronged by nearly all the rank, fashion, and intellect in London, was opened to the public on the First of May. The number of works exhibited is under two hundred and fifty; and although, of course, they vary considerably in merit—how could it be otherwise, when in the list of exhibitors we find the names of Millais, Watts, Leighton, Alma-Tadema, Tissot, Legros, Poynter, E. Burne Jones, Albert Moore, Cecil Lawson, and Whistler?—it may be candidly said that in this carefully-selected gathering vulgar pictures, puerile pictures, and stupid pictures are wholly lacking. The British gamekeeper; the British rustic, in a smock-frock, taking tea with his grandmother (in a mob cap), in the interior of a cottage which has been painted at least five thousand times since the time of George Morland; the British cow, in an emerald-green meadow, contemplating the setting sun, and wondering how many more times she will be painted by inventionless imitators of Cuyp, Verbeekhoeven, and Sidney Cooper; the British boy in knickerbockers and scarlet stockings, and in particular the British baby, in his various stages of sleeping (after too much Godfrey's Cordial), teething (during excessive Daffy's Elixir), crowing, cramming his pudgy fist down his innocent little throat, sucking a tin soldier, and otherwise "taking notice," are all happily conspicuous by their absence from the Venetian palazzo-like saloons in New Bond-street. Sir Coutts Lindsay is evidently a gentleman who has a horror of commonplace people; and that is the reason, perchance, why we find so many eccentrics at his hospitable board. Mæcenas may have been similarly averse from humdrum company; and Horace and Virgil may occasionally have had some very curious fellow-guests at dinner. It is certain that Sir Coutts makes us acquainted, or causes us to renew our acquaintance, with some very odd folks indeed, artistically considered; but they are all ladies and gentlemen; and, although some of them do not have their hair cut or their garments fashioned according to the ordinary fashion, they are all courteous and well bred; and some of them even possess no inconsiderable share of that rarely-met-with endowment "*la grande manière*."

Pre-eminent among the esoteric painters invited by Sir Coutts Lindsay to instruct a too prosaic generation is Mr. E. Burne Jones, a true pictorial poet if one there ever were—a Shelley of the pencil, so to speak—but who is occasionally so

transcendental as to be temporarily incomprehensible. Sedulous study will, however, ultimately enlighten the neophyte as to the meaning of Mr. Jones's series of allegorical figures entitled, respectively, "Day," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," and "Night" (100-105); and in process of time any mental uncertainty which may arise concerning the inner *geist* of "Le Chant d'Amour" (108), "Laus Veneris" (106), "Luna" (107), and "Pan and Psyche" (109) will be cleared away. As it is, the uninitiated will not fail to admire the intensity of melancholy expression in the countenances of all Mr. Jones's personages, and the chaste brilliance of his colour. He is essentially a mediæval painter, just as the elder Pugin was essentially a mediæval architect; but Mr. E. Burne Jones is, nevertheless, a very great artist.

Mr. Millais exhibits two very bright examples of his well-nigh peerless powers; the first, a pair of superb three-quarter length portraits in one tableau, entitled "Twins" (22), the daughters of T. R. Hoare, Esq.; the next, the effigy of a bonny Scottish lassie (a brunette, for a wonder), who is turning down a leaf in her Bible in a very thoughtful and determined manner, and is forming what the painter informs us is "A Good Resolve" (74). What can be the good resolve? Never more to meet a body "comin' through the rye"? Never more to permit a "cantie callant" to "prie her mou"? Never to "get up and bar the door" when she is married? Mr. Millais leaves us in doubt on this knotty point, and his picture is not the less delightful for the obscurity of its theme. There are in the Gallery some wonderfully fine figure-subjects on a large scale, and in legitimate water-colour, with scarcely any body-colour intermingled, by Hubert Herkomer. The finest of these is a massive intellectual presentation of the mysterious *maestro* Richard Wagner (2). In this masterly performance the high lights are scraped bodily out of the drawing-paper instead of being, as is the usual and deleterious custom, superposed with zinc-white. Sir Coutts Lindsay himself contributes three admirable paintings in oil to the collection, "An Idyll" (14); "Golden Fetters" (15), an enchained Cupid, who looks remarkably like Puck in difficulties and the sulks; and "The Shepherd's Farewell" (16), the last a work very rich in colour; while from the accomplished pencil of Lady Lindsay of Balcarres we have, in addition to a number of sympathetic water-colour drawings, three charming heads in oil, "H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne" (80); "Lady Henry Scott" (81), a cameo-like profile, with extreme purity and decision of outline, and tenderness of colouring; and "Mrs. Fairs" (82). Professor Alphonse Legros puts in a portentous appearance with, among other works, two "Studies of Heads" (42 and 46), painted before the students of the Slade School of Art; a study in monochrome for a figure of Saint Sebastian (45); and a most pathetic interior with figures, called "Le Repas des Pauvres" (44). Seldom have grinding poverty and partially satisfied hunger been so truthfully delineated as in this picture. You feel glad that the poor old men "supping their sowens" have got something to eat and drink; yet you feel that the repast is at the best a meagre one, and that they ought to have something more succulent and more nourishing to recruit their failing strength. They look so dreadfully poor! Mr. Frank Dicey has (18) a fascinating full-length portrait of a very charming young lady, presumably of the existing epoch, but who is arrayed in a peach-coloured robe, short waisted and shorter sleeved, of the fashion set in the "Belle Assemblée" for the year 1810. It is a pretty caprice, most delicately carried out. Mr. Robert W. Macbeth—the Columbia of painters, for he makes agriculture poetical—wins golden opinions in "Coming from St. Ives Market" (9)—a strong, nervous, racy composition, to the excellence of which the only drawbacks are, first a little vagueness in the drawing of human features, and next a little uncertainty in the disposition of human extremities. Mr. Macbeth has, on the other hand, a really marvellous power of imbuing every living thing in his picture, be it man, woman, or child, or horse, or dog, or fowl, with the appearance of rapid movement. The actors in his dramas run, and skip, and leap; they almost fly. Mr. E. J. Gregory has painted a portrait of W. T. Eley, Esq., (20), in the most masterly manner. The drawing, the attitude, the colour, the general balance and poise of the work, are all equally and surprisingly good; but the excellence of the *ensemble* is marred by a capital defect—namely, the general depression of tone; and the circumstance of the whole picture being couched in what may be termed a minor key impairs the dignity of the performance. At a distance, you think that you are looking at the effigy of a labourer in a moleskin jacket standing up in a smoky tap-room somewhere in the Black Country; but on nearly approaching the canvas you discover that you are gazing upon a face and figure which, although somewhat rugged and *sans gêne*, belong unmistakably to a gentleman. A watch chain, a breast-pin, and sleeve-buttons make themselves visible from a tenebrous twilight of cloudy hues; and ultimately it becomes clear that Mr. Gregory's sitter has a very massive and thoughtful head, and that his garments, albeit of homely cut, are of expensive materials, and have probably been fashioned in the *ateliers* of a Poole or a Smalpage. It was Henry VIII. who remarked that out of seven ploughmen he could make seven lords, whereas out of seven lords he could not make one Holbein; but Mr. E. J. Gregory, who has evidently a bright career before him as a portrait-painter, should pause ere he exercises the artist's magic wand for the purpose of metamorphosing county gentlemen into the semblance of navvies or gamekeepers.

There are two "sensations" in the Grosvenor Gallery. The first is in the exhibits of Mr. Cecil G. Lawson, a very young landscape-painter, to whom the discriminating taste of Sir Coutts Lindsay has awarded excellent places on his walls for the display of three landscapes as beautiful in colour as they are bold in treatment:—"In the Minister's Garden" (21); "Strayed—a Moonlight Pastoral" (28), and "In the Valley" (58). Of these and of the contributions of Messrs. Alma Tadema, James Tissot, G. F. Watts, C. E. Hallé, George H. Boughton, Carl Schloesser, John Collier, Spencer Stanhope, Walter Crane, H. S. H., Count Gleichen, P. R. Morris, and others of the invited guests at this most refined and interesting symposium we intend to speak at large next week. A symposium the Grosvenor Gallery is in more senses than one. Most people know that attached to the gallery is a very excellent restaurant, the good sense of the distinguished proprietor having led him to form the conclusion that admiration for the Fine Arts is not at all incompatible with lunching or dining in a comfortable and elegant manner. For twelve months the Grosvenor Gallery restaurant has been conducted under an interim permit from the Inland Revenue Department, and more recently the granting of a regular license has been provisionally sanctioned by the unanimous vote of the divisional justices; but at their latest meeting the Middlesex Magistrates, in county conclave assembled, refused to confirm the license; and in this refusal he persisted in Sir Coutts Lindsay will have to close his restaurant and send his visitors *salle à manger* and thirsty: unless, indeed, he converts his *salle à manger* into a club, with easy admittance for lady and gentlemen candidates.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though there were comparatively few high-class animals performing at the Craven Meeting last week, still the running had considerable bearing on future events. The second victory of Thurio in the rich Craven Stakes on the Thursday brought him at a bound into prominent favouritism for the Derby; while Sefton, in receipt of 5 lb., ran such a good race with him that many people did not care to look further for the winner of the City and Suburban. Silvio gave Belphebe 11 lb. in rare style over the D.I., and seems to have developed into a genuine cup horse, though we fully expect that Hampton will prove more than his match should the pair meet at Ascot or Goodwood. On the last day the undefeated Matador had so much trouble in getting rid of Oasis at level weights that his Derby pretensions were considerably discounted; and Pointoise confirmed his Biennial form by giving Wild Darell 7 lb. and a head beating. The Newmarket International Handicap fell to Il Gladiatore (7 st. 5 lb.), who improved considerably upon his recent form; and Hydromel won the Bennington Stakes from a solitary opponent. Hydromel has never yet been beaten; but it must be admitted that he has not met a good horse in any of his races; and we suspect that Lord Falmouth has two or three superior to him.

A magnificent day, and the splendid class of horses engaged in the City and Suburban, combined to make the Epsom Spring Meeting even more attractive than usual; and last Tuesday quite eclipsed any previous anniversary in respect of the number of people assembled on the Downs. Proceedings commenced with a most interesting struggle between Dalham, and Hesper, at level weights, in the Trial Stakes. The former had a head the better of it; but both ran so well that the friends of Kaleidoscope and Petrarch had equal grounds for additional confidence. The succeeding race created little excitement, and soon afterwards twenty-eight numbers were hoisted for the great race. Apropos of the hoisting of the numbers, we cannot refrain from comment on the disgraceful apology for a telegraph board which is employed at Epsom. The committee of the London Athletic Club would be ashamed to use such a thing at Stamford-bridge, nor would it be tolerated at much-abused Kingsbury, or at any other little suburban gathering. We suppose that the promoters of the meeting do not feel justified even in going to the expense of a few extra numbers, for there was no "41" to be found, and, after Sefton had gained the verdict, a "1" was hoisted, with a "4" faintly chalked in front of it. The latter figure was invisible, except to those possessed of race-glasses, and, for some moments, hundreds of people doubted the evidence of their own eyes, and believed that Petrarch, whom they saw pulling up opposite the stand, had suddenly gone on again and won. To pass on to a more pleasant subject, there can be little question that the field was the best, in point of quality, that has ever contested a handicap. It comprised a winner of the Two Thousand, Leger, and Ascot Cup, of the City and Suburban, of the Oaks, of the French Two Thousand, of the Jockey Club Cup, of the One Thousand, and of the Lincolnshire Handicap. In addition to these, there was one of the best two-year-olds of last season, and placed horses in the Derby and Leger. The fractiousness of Chevron (7 st. 2 lb.) occasioned a long delay at the post, and, when the flag at length fell, he whipped round and threw his jockey. Touchet (7 st. 6 lb.) made nearly all the running until reaching the straight, where he was beaten, and Sefton (5 st. 8 lb.) took the command. At the distance, Rob Roy (7 st. 12 lb.), who was running very prominently, broke down in his off fore-leg, and the issue was left to Sefton, Manœuvre (7 st. 2 lb.), Kaleidoscope (7 st. 13 lb.), and Advance (8 st.), who ran a grand race home. The last named, who had great difficulty in getting through, and ultimately failed to reach Sefton by a head, though he beat Manœuvre for second place by three-parts of a length. Petrarch (9 st. 4 lb.) was never dangerous; but Placida (8 st. 5 lb.), who looked rather fine-drawn, ran exceedingly well. We were much disappointed with Fontainebleau (8 st. 4 lb.), who was very light, and showed little muscle; while Rob Roy, on the other hand, did not look to be half trained. Speculum certainly carried off the honours of the race, as his sons were first, second, and fourth, and the position obtained by Advance was totally unexpected. Had he not been allowed to incur 10 lb. extra for recent successes, he must have scored a very easy victory; and as it was he would have won, with a clear course. The very short price of 6 to 1 is now accepted about Sefton for the Two Thousand next week; but, as he received no less than 34 lb. from Advance, we consider that he is in an entirely false position in the betting.

The weather on Wednesday was again beautifully fine; still, there was naturally a marked falling off in the attendance. Placida and Kaleidoscope confirmed the excellence of the form shown in the great race by respectively winning the Great Surrey Handicap and the Prince of Wales's Stakes, each success being gained very easily indeed. Thirteen came out for the Great Metropolitan—a number that has not been equalled since 1873, when Mornington won. Woodlands (7 st. 13 lb.), who looked exceedingly well and was very heavily backed, could not manage to get into the first three; and, just as Strathmore (7 st.) and Zucchero (7 st.) seemed to be running a match home, Mida (5 st. 7 lb.) dashed in between them, and won easily by a length. She was ridden by a little lad named T. Hopper, who had never previously appeared in public, and yet rode as fine a race as we have seen for a long time. His bodily weight is about 4 st. 12 lb., so he has every chance of doing great things in his profession. Witchery sustained her first defeat in the Hyde Park Plate, for Romana got away with such a long lead that Lord Hartington's smart little filly could never catch her.

The cricket-match between the eleven of Gloucestershire and twenty-two Colts does not seem to have unearthed much fresh talent, for the latter, who were all amateurs, could make no stand against the bowling of Mr. W. G. Grace and Midwinter, and suffered defeat in a single innings, with seventy-five runs to spare.

A telegram from San Francisco says that the Australian cricket team have arrived there by the steamer City of Sydney, on their way to England.

The final tie in the Public Schools Racquet competition for Prince's Challenge Cup was decided yesterday week, the result being that the Etonians hold the cup for another year.

On Saturday last the Third Spring Meeting of the London Athletic Club was brought off successfully at Stamford-bridge. L. Junker and C. L. Lockton each did a grand performance, the former running 180 yards in 18 1-5 sec., and the latter winning the Long Jump with a splendid leap of 22 feet 8 1-2 inches.

Mr. Gladstone was present at some experiments in domestic cookery, which were conducted at Hawarden on Wednesday evening, and in the course of a brief address pointed out the importance of a thorough knowledge of the art of cookery in a sense bearing alike on domestic economy and on the preservation of health.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Secretary of State for India, arrived at Low Moor, Bradford, last Saturday night, and met with a hearty reception. He was presented with an address, to which he briefly replied.—On Monday Mr. Hardy opened a new Conservative Club at Bradford. Addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in the evening, he alluded to the Eastern crisis, remarking that the Treaty of 1856 was ratified in 1871, with the additional clause that no Power should in future make any alteration in it without general consent. That was the present stand-point of the Government. The Treaty of San Stefano did not contain one element of permanent peace, and we had a right to insist that every tittle of it should be submitted to a Congress for discussion.

A conference, attended by 1500 delegates, assembled in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, to protest against this country going into war. Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., were amongst the speakers. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the conference condemned the policy of menace and warlike demonstration adopted by the Government, and viewed with grave alarm the introduction of Indian troops into Europe. The conference believed, with Lord Derby, that the state of affairs on the Continent did not justify a war, and that the Government of Lord Beaconsfield was an obstacle to peace. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to Lords Beaconsfield, Granville, and Hartington. In the evening there was an immense public meeting, at which Mr. John Bright, M.P., presided, and delivered an address wherein he reviewed the policy of the Administration on the Eastern Question, and earnestly argued against the warlike tendency of the course it had pursued.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., took part in a Liberal gathering at Brierley-hill on Tuesday night. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at some length on the crisis, and urged that every opportunity should be taken of protesting against the war policy of the Government. It was said the Ministry did not desire war; but they were every day advancing nearer to the precipice, and could not prevent topping over if they went much farther. Mr. Chamberlain strongly objected to the bringing of Indian troops to Europe.

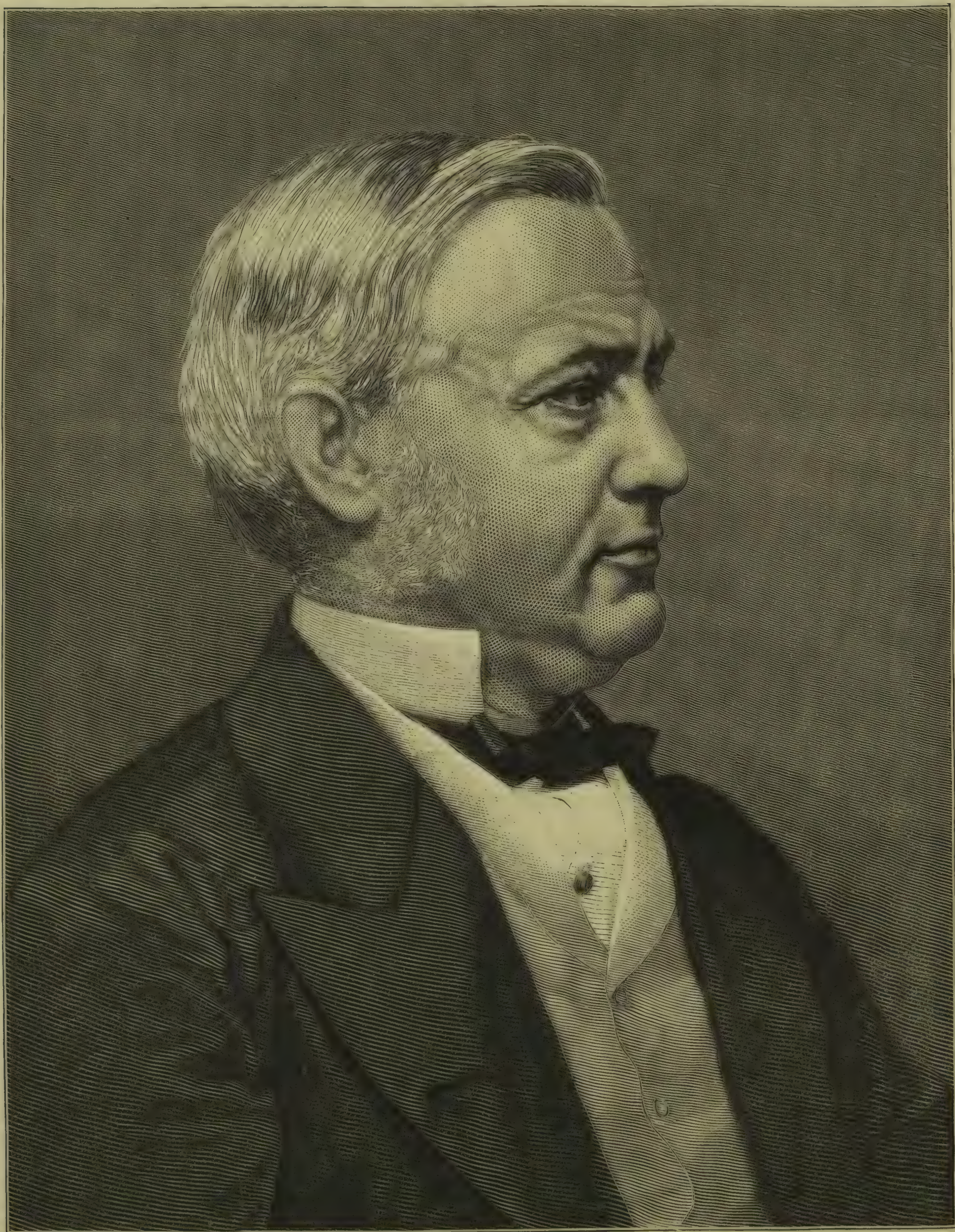
Mr. Cross visited Preston on Wednesday and opened a new Conservative Club, where an address was presented to him, in reply to which the right hon. gentleman thanked the Conservatives of the borough for having first returned him to Parliament twenty-one years ago. In the evening, at a banquet, the Home Secretary responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." He replied to Mr. Bright's speech of the preceding evening, and said the Government believed that everything they had done or intended to do was necessary for the interests and welfare of the country. No Government had ever been so explicit in the statements it had made to the world. They had never swerved from the course they originally marked out; but they meant to insist that the contract made between the Powers of Europe in 1871 should be fulfilled and kept. The Treaty of San Stefano must be submitted to the Congress as a whole, and the Government hoped to be able to convince Russia that it would be for her own interests that that treaty should be altered.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.

This eminent comparative philologist and philosophical student of general history combines a great knowledge of the Indian and other Oriental languages and their ancient literature, with a genius for abstruse researches into the origin of metaphysical ideas and their symbols; and he has now begun a course of lectures at the Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey. The lectures form one series of those which were provided for by the will of the late Mr. Robert Hibbert, and which are designed to elucidate the history of religious thought and worship, in all ages, and among different races of mankind. The present course of seven lectures, by special permission of Dean Stanley, is delivered in the Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey, on the Thursday of each week, beginning last week. Professor Max Müller delivers each lecture twice on the same day, to different audiences, at half-past eleven in the morning, and at five o'clock in the afternoon. His general subject, for the whole course, is "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religions of India." The particular subjects and dates for each of the seven lectures are as follows:—1. April 25, "On the Perception of the Infinite." 2. May 2, "Is Fetichism a Primitive Form of Religion?" 3. May 9, "On the Sacred Literature of India, so far as it supplies Materials for the Study of the Origin of Religion." 4. May 16, "On the Worship of Tangible, Semi-Tangible, and Intangible Objects." 5. May 23, "On the Ideas of Infinity and Law." 6. May 30, "On Henotheism, Polytheism, Monotheism, and Atheism." 7. "On Philosophy and Religion." A report of the first lecture was given by most of the daily papers, and its full text is published in the May number of the *Contemporary Review*. We take this opportunity to present the portrait of Professor Max Müller, as one of the most accomplished scholars and authors in his own department of learning and mental science. He is a native of Anhalt-Dessau, and was born in 1823. He was educated at foreign universities, in Germany and in Paris; but came to England in 1846, and was soon afterwards engaged, by the then Government of the East India Company, to prepare an edition of the "Rig-Veda," which may be called the Hindoo Bible, to be published at the cost of Government. He resided at Oxford while so employed; and having for some time performed the work of deputy for the Taylorian Professor of Languages, was appointed to that University chair in 1854. Two years later, having meanwhile been invested with the degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation, he was appointed Curator of the Bodleian Library. He was a candidate in 1860 for the Boden professorship of Sanscrit, and has recently exchanged his former chair for the new one of Comparative Philology, undertaking at the same time an extensive task of literary editorship for a projected series of translations of the "Sacred Books" of the world. His essays on philological and other topics, collected under the title of "Chips from a German Workshop," and those of a more systematic character on "The Science of Language," have gained high favour with a large circle of readers. Our portrait of Professor Max Müller is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Guggenheim, of Oxford.

The yachting season on the Thames was opened last Saturday by the annual dinner of the Junior Thames Yacht Club. It was intended to have sailed the usual opening cruise, but there was so little wind that the Commodore did not get under way.

Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new Bible Christian Chapel at Penzance on Monday. The building is to hold 500 persons. Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., assisted in the ceremony. Both members avowed themselves honest and straightforward Churchmen, but said they saw nothing inconsistent in extending sympathy and aid to a quiet and inoffensive denomination.



PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.



WRECK OF THE CHILDWALL HALL NEAR CAPE ST. VINCENT.



CAPE ST. VINCENT AND LIGHTHOUSE.

WRECK OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

The Liverpool steam-ship of this name, which was wrecked on the coast of Portugal, half a mile from Cape St. Vincent, on Thursday, the 11th ult., was on her way from Liverpool to Bombay. She ran ashore in a dense fog about daybreak that morning. The passengers and crew numbered fifty-six persons, of whom fifteen perished, including three passengers and a child, the captain and first and third officers, the second engineer, the stewardess, the carpenter, two firemen, the fourth and fifth stewards, and the second cook. The ship's boats landed about twenty of the officers and crew and one passenger, Mr. Thomas Royle, at Cape Sagres, and four men were pulled up the cliff by ropes, and so were saved. The captain was being hauled up when the rope broke, and he was killed by the fall. Thirteen more persons, amongst whom were Major and Mrs. L'Estrange, passengers, were rescued by the steamer Palmyra, and were brought to Gibraltar on Saturday, the 13th. On the same day H.M.S. Express was sent from Gibraltar to render any possible assistance. She found the wreck lying on sandy ground, within a few yards of steep rocky cliffs, as shown in our illustration. The after part of the ship was fractured and there was a heavy surf on the shore. The Express then went up to Lagos, there took on board seventeen of the passengers who had got on shore, and conveyed them to Gibraltar.

Lieutenant W. Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, accompanied the Express in this trip to the wreck, and we are indebted to him for the two sketches we have engraved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The friends of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children will dine together at Willis's Rooms next Monday—Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., in the chair.

We learn from the *City Press* that the Lord Mayor will entertain the Masters of the City Companies at a banquet at the Mansion House on May 21; and that the dinner to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy will take place on July 3.

The London School Board have, on the application of the National Life-Boat Institution, decided to instruct all their scholars, now numbering 111,000 children, in its important directions for the restoration of the apparently drowned.

On Wednesday the Russell Club, 316, Regent-street, which has been established with the especial object of affording to ladies and gentlemen alike the advantages of a first-rate social club, opened its doors to the members.

The annual conversazione of the Royal Society was held at Burlington House on Wednesday evening. There was an unusually large assembly of the members, and an exhibition of all the most important recent scientific inventions and discoveries was made in the society's rooms for the occasion.

The opening of the Furniture Exhibition at Bethnal-green Museum, under the Science and Art Department, has been postponed till the 9th inst. The exhibition will be in the principal court, above General Lane Fox's anthropological collection. It will be under the general superintendence of Mr. R. A. Thompson.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in April was 81,611, of whom 40,113 were in workhouses and 41,498 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1394, 112, and 9497 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 865, of whom 591 were men, 223 women, and 51 children under sixteen.

The opening meeting of the East London Postal and Telegraph Employés Circulating Library and Literary Institute was held at St. Philip's Schools, Commercial-road, on Friday week—Sir Edmund H. Currie in the chair. The object of the meeting was to bring prominently under the notice of the public an institution which has been established by postal employés for the purpose of setting up libraries at all the branch and suburban offices in the east of London and its suburbs. Sir E. H. Currie spoke in high terms of the success of this movement, and expressed the belief that, should it accomplish its objects in the east of London, it would certainly be extended to other districts.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Wednesday (Mr. George Busk, vice-president, in the chair) the annual report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1877, testifying to the continued prosperity and management of the institution, was read and adopted. During the last twenty-five years the number of members paying annually (five guineas) has increased from 344 to 544. The real and funded property now amounts to above £84,500, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Forty-one new members paid their admission fees in 1877. Sixty-two lectures and nineteen Friday evening discourses were delivered in 1877. The books and pamphlets presented in 1877 amounted to about 190 volumes, making, with those purchased by the managers, a total of 371 volumes added to the library in the year, exclusive of periodicals. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for

the ensuing year:—The Duke of Northumberland, president; Mr. George Busk, treasurer; Mr. William Spottiswoode, secretary; fifteen managers, and the same number of visitors.

Lord Polwarth has been appointed her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the county of Selkirk, in the room of the late Mr. Elliott Lockhart.

A boiler explosion occurred at a foundry in Dublin last Saturday afternoon. Many persons were killed, and more seriously injured. A public-house adjoining the foundry was reduced to a heap of ruins, and a number of houses in the neighbourhood have been more or less damaged.

A remarkable will case is proceeding in the Irish Probate Court. Mrs. Bagot, daughter of the late Sir William Verner, who for many years represented Armagh in Parliament, challenges the will of her late husband, Mr. C. A. Bagot, who had large estates in the west of Ireland and had made an immense fortune in Australia. She contests it on the ground of unsoundness of mind, fraud, and undue influence.

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Three
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FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS,
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CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron
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THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
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One Thousand Five Hundred Pieces of
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at 3s. 6d. per yard.

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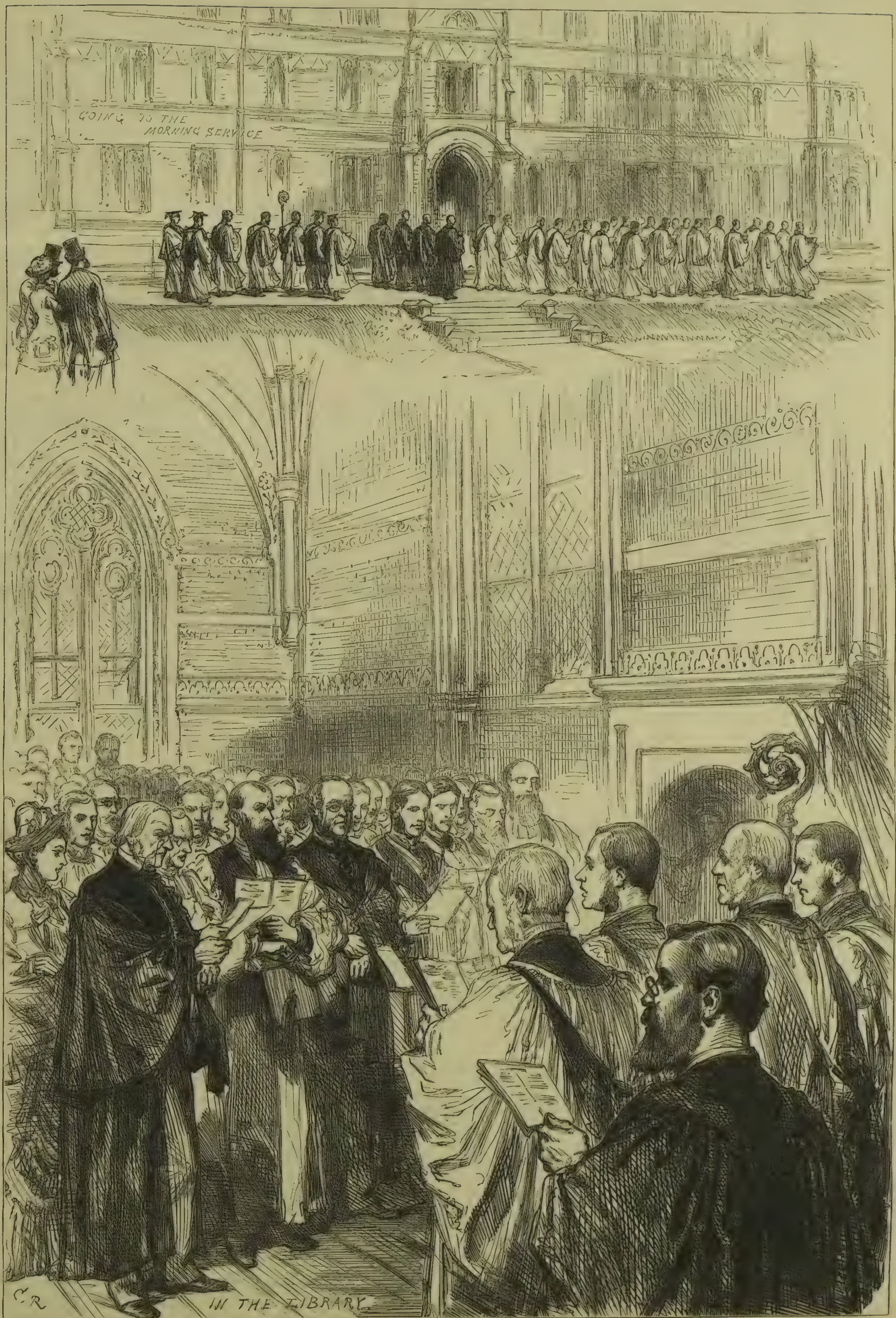
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KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The College founded at the University of Oxford in memory of the late Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," has now been provided with a hall and library building, worthy to stand beside the chapel, which was opened two years ago, and of which an illustration then appeared in our Journal. The new buildings comprise hall and library, with common rooms, senior and junior, and a lecture-room. The style of the new buildings is in accordance with the rest of the college. The hall measures 127 ft. in length, by 35 ft. in breadth; the library is somewhat smaller. The common rooms and lecture-rooms are under the library. The kitchen, with its offices and the buttery, is of unusual size, since the system of common meals, which has been found to answer excellently, demands greater accommodation than the college arrangements which obtain elsewhere. Mr. Butterfield, who is the architect of this new part as well as of the rest of the college, may be congratulated on having produced a very striking work. The interior of both hall and library, and more especially of the former, is noble and beautiful, and gratifies the eye more than the gorgeous sumptuousness of the chapel. But the interior does not depend for its decoration upon the architect alone. Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Light of the World," presented to the college by Mrs. Combe, is placed at the east end of the library. A portrait of Mr. Keble, by Mr. George Richmond, R.A., has been presented by him to the college, and is placed over the "high table" in the hall. Portraits of Archbishop Longley, who laid the foundation-stone of the college on St. Mark's Day ten years since, and of the late Mr. W. Gibbs, the munificent donor of the chapel, by Mr. Oules, after Boxall, also that of the late Dr. Shirley, who took an active part in promoting the Keble Memorial Fund, are placed at the west end of the hall, imbedded in the wainscot panelling. The entire hall is surrounded with a low wainscoting. The windows contain medallion portraits of the founders of the several colleges, the arms of the see of Canterbury, the diocese of Oxford, of the University, and of Mr. Gibbs. At the foot of the windows run mottoes selected with judgment from the Vulgate version of the Psalms; the motto of "Expectans expectavi" may be read over the high table. The only group of figures in the windows is that of the "Supper at Emmaus," in the upper tracery of the east window. The roof, a waggon roof, is elaborately painted, and on one side of the hall is a minstrels' gallery. On issuing from the hall the visitor finds himself in an extremely lofty and beautiful vestibule, at the other side of which lies the library, fitted up with reading recesses, lined with bookshelves, after the fashion of the Bodleian. Here is already a large collection of books—Mr. Keble's books, and those of other benefactors; Lord Beauchamp, for instance, presenting the whole Bollandist collection of the Lives of the Saints. Facing the entrance are two lofty windows, containing appropriate mottoes from the Vulgate, and pictures respectively of the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. Under the window is Mr. Holman Hunt's famous picture, thus completing the conception of religion interfused with knowledge.

The senior common room is a very handsome room, and interesting as furnished with writing and other tables, the gift of Canon Liddon, which were in constant use by the author of "The Christian Year." In the junior common room, which is for undergraduate use, the principal object is at present the portrait of the Warden, by Mr. Richmond, which will be remembered as having been in the last Academy Exhibition. This portrait has been presented to the Warden by the undergraduate members of his college. The Warden is the Rev. E. S. Talbot; the College already numbers about two hundred members.

The whole of this magnificent pile of buildings has been presented to the college by two benefactors. Since the opening of the chapel in 1876 numerous other buildings have been completed of the same style as the earlier portion of the college. Additional sets of rooms have been built, giving in all accommodation for 140 students within the college walls, the principle of the place being intramural residence; and the Warden's lodgings, a large and handsome pile, has been erected at the south-east corner of the college, constituting one angle of a second quadrangle. In short, while Keble College takes rank in point of the numbers of its students with the first three or four colleges, the extent of its buildings is even greater in proportion than the number of its students.

The opening of the new hall and library took place on Thursday week; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Secretary for War, Lord Selborne, Earl Beauchamp, the Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, and the Colonial Bishops of Capetown, Bombay, and Bloemfontein, were present. There was a religious service in the chapel, where Lord Beauchamp and Mr. Gathorne Hardy read the lessons for the day. A luncheon was afterwards taken in the new college hall, Lord Selborne and Mr. Gladstone being among the speakers. It was there announced that the two individual benefactors at whose private cost these buildings have been erected are Mr. Antony Gibbs and Mr. Henry Martin Gibbs, sons of the late Mr. William Gibbs, who at his own sole expense built the college chapel.

The Queen has appointed Lord Polwarth to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Selkirk, in the room of the late Mr. Eliot Lockhart.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics in Dublin on the 26th ult. resolutions were passed demanding the establishment of a Catholic University for Ireland, the introduction of the promised bill on intermediate education by the Government, and in favour of Catholic training schools for teachers.

Another agrarian outrage is reported from Ireland, the intended victim being Mr. Jackson, resident at Barna, in the county of Galway, and agent of the estates of Mr. A. Vesey, in that county. Four bullets were fired through the window of a lodge at which Mr. Jackson was expected to collect rents. Happily he had not arrived at the time.

Only three consignments of fresh meat were landed at Liverpool last week from America, whilst the quantities were unusually small. The totals were 2600 quarters of beef, 800 carcasses of mutton, and 175 dead pigs. In live stock the numbers were above recent weeks. There were landed 650 head of oxen and 215 pigs, as well as fifty carriage horses.

The Countess of Yarborough yesterday week turned the first turf of the Grimsby and Great Coates branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. It is the intention of the company to form a direct communication between the main line and Grimsby Docks, with a view to the better accommodation of heavy goods traffic.

Captain William H. Fenwick, Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, Colonel Frederick George Hankin, Captain John Maitland Lennox, and Captain Henry K. Wilson have been appointed Inspectors of Prisons under the Prisons Act, 1877; and Mr. Henry Stuart Johnson and Major William Wynch George Back Willis Inspectors of Prisons under the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Societies, like individuals, have their times of buoyancy and health, of depression and inertness—their seasons of easy productivity and of laborious barrenness. If the visitor will give himself time for reflection, and reckon up the number of drawings possessed of undoubted character and quality, he will have no difficulty in deciding under which conditions the 290 pictures forming the present exhibition were produced. The conclusion will, doubtless, be that the Society, as a whole, must have been lately in one of its most genial and fruitful humours, full of vitality and a desire to work.

Lately the Society has elected four new Associates, and we have much pleasure in congratulating the former on its judgment and the latter on their election. The first is W. E. Lockhart, of the Royal Scottish Academy, who possesses much of the intense characterisation and colour for which that school has been so much distinguished of late years. "The Trongate, Glasgow" (60), may partake a little of the blackness belonging to that section of the French school of which Tissot and others are the representatives; but there can be no exception taken to the fidelity with which the life and bustle and whole aspect and character of the street are represented. In figure-work the artist seems equally at home—that is to say, equally strong and emphatic. The "great Lord Cardinal" seated in state, with "The Jackdaw of Rheims" (199) perched on the chair beside him, might have been painted by Pettie himself. It kills everything near it, and even Samuel Read's "Interior of the Church of Dixmude, West Flanders" (204), has enough to do to hold its own. We would call especial attention, by-the-way, to the stone screen in this church, so rich in Gothic detail of the florid order. It is, perhaps, the finest example of its kind in the whole of Belgium, and Mr. Read, while careful to give it all necessary emphasis, has not forgotten space and aerial distance.

The second Associate is Tom Lloyd, and, like Mr. Lockhart, he is a decided gain to the Society. His professional progress has been very pronounced of late, and no doubt higher honours await him. His labourers returning through a wheat-field to their home which we see cresting the rising ground and bathed in the calm, clear glow of evening, has much of the sentiment and softness of Mason joined to the tender definition of Walker. The choice and arrangement of his figures and the character of their surroundings, not only in this but in all the rest of his contributions, point to these men—more especially, perhaps, the latter—as in a certain measure the source of his inspiration.

Norman Tayler, the third Associate, is the son of the highly esteemed and gifted Frederick Tayler. He belongs to a kindred school with the last-named Associate, and, although he has based himself more immediately on Pinwell perhaps than on Walker, he is by no means servile, and, like Mr. Lloyd, he asserts his own individuality with frankness and success. Of the three drawings, his "Rainy Weather" (144), although not the most captivating at first sight, is the truest to nature. A shepherd with an old sack over his shoulders, and looking almost as depressed by the rainy weather as the collie at his heels, is following along a wet road a few dragged sheep. A girl struggling with an umbrella passes, and two little children take shelter under a tree. The whole scene is suggestive of damp and discomfort; but, when hung up in one's room, it becomes a source of pleasure from the mere force of contrast.

The fourth Associate is Henry Wallis, to whom the compliment ought to have been paid years ago. His "Flemish Interior" (55), with a sunny haired young lady before her looking-glass, is Van Hoogish in design, but it lacks the purity and charm of the Dutchman. The other pictures Mr. Wallis has sent in are far more worthy the fame of the painter of the "Death of Chatterton." The Arab carpet merchant (107) showing his wares to two priests who are clad in gorgeous vestments; "The Sentinel" (187), a lithe Arab in ample drapery, and armed with a long rifle, regarding with pleased interest a lovely gazelle which has trotted up to the steps of the Sanctum which he guards; and the little strolling musician playing her violin before the window of an Italian prison (282), to the immense delight of the inmates, are all charming pictures, and prove how wisely the council acted in electing their author.

Turning to those men whose names have been long associated with the Society, and whose works enable it to maintain its prestige and perpetuate the renown of English water-colour art, the visitor will find reason to be more than ordinarily satisfied. The worthy President has sent three drawings embodying all those qualities which have made him famous. The drivers of baggage waggons shouting wildly "For the King" (18) as they thunder past; mounted Churchmen with a retinue of armed followers proceeding "Through Forest Glades" (245), and "Travellers in the Middle Ages" (127) being watched by some robbers as they emerge from a wood, with a gallant knight at their head by way of convoy, are all themes which to Sir John are at once familiar and genial. What Sir Walter Scott was to literature Sir John Gilbert is to art; and it is gratifying to see that his pencil is as dashing and vigorous as ever. Frederick Tayler, also, is well represented. His "Hunting Morning" (30), with two young ladies turning round in their pony phaeton to watch with delight the approach of the huntsmen, is charmingly treated, and his "Sherwood Forest" (132), with hounds in full cry, and the riders attired in the costume of the early part of last century, forms an appropriate pendant to Sir John Gilbert's "Travelling in the Middle Ages."

Between the last two pictures in the place of honour hangs a magnificent lifesized drawing of "A Young Druidess" (129), of matchless grace and beauty. Her golden hair is so arranged as to give a crown-like glory to her head; in her right hand she carries a reaping-hook, and in her left she holds up a bunch of mistletoe. The skin of a wild animal hangs from her shoulders, and this is the only feature about her at all suggestive of barbarism. Her personal ornaments and her dress generally would doubtless be called archaic, but certainly not unbecoming. Carl Haag has certainly excelled himself in this lovely creation (which we shall engrave). This is not the only ideal the accomplished artist has sent. The blue-eyed, red-bearded Teuton warrior in the place of honour at the far end of the gallery is also his. He stands by a fluted column, with a horned helmet on his head, a string of teeth and tusks round his neck, two large ornamental bosses on his breast, and golden serpents twisted round his brawny arms as his left hand rests on the blade of his ponderous battleaxe, and his followers carry by assault the Italian city we see blazing in the distance. This figure will, no doubt, be called theatrical and extravagant by many. To us it is a very noble embodiment of the historic idea of a Northern warrior—one of those to whom Rome herself had frequently to bend and finally to submit. We have no space to enter critically into the merits of the picture, but a more startling *tour de force* was surely never executed in water colour.

The corresponding place of honour at the other end of the room has been deservedly awarded to Walter Duncan, one of the young Associates. "Le Jardin d'Amour" (181)—music

and love-making at the side of a fountain, in a forest glade, by ladies and cavaliers of the Boccaccio type—is more perfect in its drawing, and more Venetian in its sentiment as well as colour, than anything the artist has yet done. It is gratifying to see, also, that the hand of the father of such a one has not forgot its cunning, and that the veteran Edward Duncan can still deal with his favourite element and all thereto pertaining with absolute mastery. His "Sunset" (136) and "Vessels Running for an Anchorage before an approaching Gale" (154) are as artistic and truthful as anything he ever painted. Francis Powell, also, delights to go down to the sea in ships, or, at all events, in Loch Long herring-boats; and a very faithful record he brings back of all he sees. His fisher-boat caught in "A Squall" (61) conveys in a most admirable way the life and action of angry waters. Another impressive sea-piece, with fine wave-drawing, is "The Evening Breeze" (21), painted in a very subdued key, with a ruddy gleam low down on the horizon. That he can turn his hand successfully to other subjects may be seen in his "Fallen Rocks" (141). The largest sea-piece in the gallery, and one possessing many high qualities peculiar to itself, is Oswald W. Brierly's "Vessels of the Spanish Armada driven on Shore on the Coast of Ireland" (207). Birket Foster shows the versatility of his pencil by two such diverse subjects as "Venice" (106), a very noble drawing, and "A New Purchase" (121), an English gentleman sitting on a brass-bound chest in his own sanctum examining carefully an aster bowl of Nankin blue. The room is full of all sorts of bric-à-brac, from rapiers and daggers to dirks and claymores, from guitars to bagpipes; but, whatsoever the object or its material, it is always in its place and in perfect relation to its surroundings.

We regret that lack of space prevents our going further with our notice, otherwise we should have had something to say of the strength and luminosity of Clara Montalba, the tenderness and precision of Mrs. Allingham, the various merits of the two Goodalls, the two Fripps, of S. P. Jackson, Albert Goodwin, George Hodgson, Thorne Waite, Frederick Smallfield, Cuthbert Rigby, Arthur Glennie, David Cox, jun., Basil Bradley, and several others; but they are all fully represented on the walls of the exhibition, and speak most eloquently for themselves.

THE BELGIAN GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET.

Including statuary and faience, this collection contains about two hundred works of art. Although most of these come from the country which gives name to the gallery, there is by no means a lack of pictures by British artists. Among the latter will be found the elder Linnell, P. F. Poole, R.A., J. E. Millais, R.A., and several others of lesser note, especially Captain Alfred Hubert, with his touching episode in the retreat of the Turks from Sophia. The more distinguished representatives of the foreign element are Professor Charles Soubre, with his splendid picture "Le Banquet des Gueux," R. S. Zimmermann with "Lead us not into Temptation," Jan Verhas with "Martha's Pigeons," and Professor Charles Gussow with a couple of his powerfully realistic pictures, named respectively "The Old Man's Treasure" and "The Welcome Home." The work, however, which gives special distinction to the present collection is Olof Winkler's "Evening in the Moon." This is an attempt to render, with scientific accuracy, the appearance the landscape would have were the spectator standing on the shoulder of some lunar mountain. The sun, which is setting out of sight, smites the lofty peaks into molten metal, as it were, so intense is the light. The rest of the dreary landscape is in dull Earthshine, and the Earth itself, partly lit up by the Sun, is seen, Moonlike, sailing through the heavens. Considering that the Moon is without an atmosphere, and consequently without perspective, modulation, and colour, the artist has been marvellously successful in his realisation. Indeed, many visitors fancy that the picture is a transparency ingeniously illuminated; and, when assured of the contrary, imagination runs away with them as far in another direction. They begin to feel as if they were indeed standing on the desolate crest of some extinct volcano, and looking with fearful familiarity from the wan, dizzy height into the mysteries of space. By special request, this work was exhibited before the Royal Astronomical Society.

MYCENÆ, TROY, AND EPHEBUS.

The readers of the *Illustrated London News* have enjoyed the advantage of being made familiar with the sites and local neighbourhood and scenery of these famous cities of Greek antiquity, by the aid of many Engravings, from the Sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, whose extensive knowledge of archæology, more especially of ancient architecture, all over the Levant as well as in India and farther Asia, eminently fits him for this particular service. A collection is now on view of his original sketches at Mycenæ and in the Troad, effectively illustrating the questions of minute topography, and identification of the relics of important buildings, which have been raised by the explorations of Dr. Schliemann, together with the sketches taken at Ephesus, where Mr. J. T. Wood has excavated the site of the great Temple of Diana; and some finished water-colour drawings, of a more artistic character, representing scenes in those localities of Greece and Asia Minor. The exhibition was opened this week in the rooms above the shop of Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., in Pall-mall East; and we believe it will attract, as it certainly deserves, the attention of a multitude of persons who feel an interest in this class of subjects—whether as classical scholars and students of Homer, or of early Greek history, or as studying the progress of the building art from the examples of a primitive age, or, finally, as curious to see the present aspect and condition of places which have experienced such vast alternations of fortune in the lapse of twenty or twenty-five centuries of time. The descriptive catalogue prepared by Mr. Simpson is worthy of a careful perusal, containing brief and pithy notes upon every subject of his Sketches, with appropriate literary and historical citations, and with his own personal observations made on the spot. There are sixty-one drawings and sketches altogether, of which about a dozen belong to Mycenæ, nearly twenty others to the plain of Troy, with the mound of Hissarlik, the adjacent coast at Besika Bay, and at the mouth of the Dardanelles; several others to Ephesus, Sardis, Smyrna, and other cities of note, but intermixed with some amusing pictures of modern Greek and Turkish domestic life. Athens, Marathon, and the Bay of Salamis, the temple-crowned promontory of Sunium, as well as Corinth and other places of classic renown, are depicted as they now appear to the traveller from Western Europe; and we need scarcely remark that the associations of glorious poetry and history, and of the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul, have invested these scenes with an undying interest. The accuracy and fidelity of Mr. Simpson's drawings, which we have frequently had occasion to test in various former instances, cannot be too highly praised. They would bear the strictest comparison with photographs, or with a surveyor's maps and plans; while those landscapes which are more finished works of art have a charm for the lovers of picturesque scenery, independent of their value as historical and topographical records.

SIR H. THOMPSON'S BLUE AND WHITE NANKIN PORCELAIN. This fine collection has been on private view during the latter half of the week at the spacious rooms of Mr. M. Marks, of Oxford-street, who has carefully compiled a descriptive catalogue of the whole, and prefaced it with some historical remarks of interest. The value of this catalogue is further enhanced by the numerous drawings which have been executed by Mr. James Whistler and Sir Henry Thompson; and no doubt this beautifully got-up volume, which will remain a permanent record, descriptive and pictorial, of the Nankin Blue mania of our time, will double, if it does not quadruple, its price before the month is out. We have no space to enter into details regarding the variety and beauty of Sir Henry's collection; suffice it to say that it contains 339 examples, and that some of these are of the rarest kind. No. 2 is a ginger-jar, which shows the cumulus-like cloud forms without the line reticulation found in all other examples which ever came under our notice. This unique specimen formerly belonged to Mr. Redgrave. No. 204 is a pair of large globular bottles, with aster flowers and leaves of delicate design running all over the pure white porcelain. In 113, on the other hand, which consists of two saucer-shaped dishes, the ground is what is called powder-blue, and is of great richness, and over it runs a lovely design of brilliant white flowers with reticulated leaves, and having all the effect of low relief, although to the touch one can scarcely say the pattern is raised. All the art-loving portion of London has been to see the collection; and on Wednesday night there was a special gathering of connoisseurs, actors, and artists, who were all loud in its praise. The collection is not for sale.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The annual general meeting of this society, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council for the past year and distributing the amount subscribed for works of art by drawing, was held on Tuesday in the Lyceum Theatre. In the absence of Lord Houghton, the chair was taken by Mr. Godwin. The report, as read by Mr. Bennoch, stated that, notwithstanding the great depression of trade in most parts of the world and the partial or total cessation of work in many places in England, the amount of subscriptions, although less than last year, showed a total of £13,643. The amount to be expended on prizes would be allotted in the following proportions:—Mr. Duncan's drawing, "The Return of the Life-Boat," £210; one work at £200; two at £150 each; three at £100; six at £75; six at £60; six at £50; twelve at £45; twelve at £40; twelve at £35; fourteen at £30; fourteen at £25; eighteen at £20; twenty at £15; and thirty at £10; one bronze group, "America;" two bronze statuettes, "The Warrior;" ten China tazzas; twenty bronze "Diver" tazzas; one hundred framed proofs, "Countess of Bedford," by Mr. J. H. Robinson; and thirty silver medals of Maclise. The presentation work for the coming year will be a volume of illustrations of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara," by Mr. C. B. Birch. After touching with regret on the deaths of Sir Digby Wyatt, Mr. Frost, R.A., Mr. Joseph Durham, A.R.A., and others closely connected with the Art-Union, the report expressed great satisfaction at the addition to the number of picture-galleries in London by the establishment of the Grosvenor Gallery, and in the country by the opening of the Walker Art-Gallery at Liverpool. The report concluded with a reference to the Paris Exhibition, to which, at the special request of the Prince of Wales, the society had forwarded their group of "America" and the bronze statuette of "Caractacus," by Mr. Foley. The report was unanimously adopted; and, votes of thanks having been given to the hon. secretaries, the scrutineers, and others, the drawing was proceeded with. The winner of the first prize, "The Return of the Life-Boat," was Mr. Samuel White, Constitution-hill, Norwich; Mrs. H. Hopkins, residing in North Wales, and Mr. Edward Evans, Carnarvon, won prizes valued at £150 each; and A. Mackenzie, Melbourne, L. Crawley, and H. Dale, Peckham, prizes of the value of £100.

ART-COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN ROME.

The increasing demand for works of art, and more particularly for art applied to industry, yearly presents more varied and extensive opportunities for the suitable and sufficiently remunerative employment of women. Every means, therefore, by which art-education is rendered attainable to women deserves encouragement; and an institution, with the above title, at Rome, now passing through the difficult stages of initiation, but sufficiently established to augur well for proximate success, appears to demand recognition and support. Rome, as a school and home for the artist, still maintains unrivalled advantages. But, in addition to the difficulty of finding an inexpensive pension with suitable companionship, it is obviously undesirable for a female art-student to mix with her masculine confrères away from home-guardianship.

The peculiar requirements of women are, however, met in this college, which was set on foot under the auspices of the British Ambassador and Lady Paget, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Eastlake, and others. Female art-students are admitted *en pension* at the lowest terms possible for an institution which aims at being self-supporting. Reasonable home comforts are provided in three handsome reception-rooms, with piano and a small library of books (mostly the gifts of London publishers), a liberal cuisine, and separate or double bed-rooms, whilst such care and surveillance as may be due without interfering with needful independence are furnished by the Lady Superintendent. The college occupies the upper floors of a large house or palazzo in the Via degli Artisti, on the Pincian-hill. It is well situated for health, and commands fine views.

For purposes of study and teaching there is a principal studio, where the model poses to the students in class. There are also separate studios. Those wishing for instruction may place themselves under the direction of the visiting Professor, Signor Cammerano, of St. Luke's Academy. Lectures are occasionally given in the college; and students are at liberty to attend lectures and classes elsewhere. In the summer it is proposed to remove to the mountains, where the Professor may continue his instructions among the picturesque scenes and peasantry of the Alban Hills, or other high-lying district.

The lady superintendent now in office, Miss Mayor, is also the founder of the college, and has devoted to it more than time and trouble, but has no other purpose than to procure advantages which, in accordance with the regulations that have been adopted, shall be equally available for all the art-students in common with herself. Success can hardly fail to shortly crown a project, though in its nature it never can be a mere commercial speculation for profit. Meanwhile, however, there are responsibilities lying rather heavily on a few disinterested persons, and to meet these, as also to widen the capabilities of the scheme, subscriptions or donations will be welcomed with gratitude. Further information may be obtained of Professor Mayor, King's College, London; or of Miss Mayor, care of Messrs. MacBean and Co. (British Consulate), 378, Corso, Rome.

The late Mr. Andrew Jervise, of Brechin, the distinguished antiquary, has left bequests to found scholarships, and otherwise promote education in his native town, and also bequests to the Society of Antiquaries and to the Royal Scottish

Academy, for the encouragement of art and archaeological research.

A portrait of the Rev. J. O. Stephens, one of the principal founders of the Savernake Hospital, was hung up in the institution, and unveiled by Lord C. Bruce, M.P., last week.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have begun the publication of a series of admirable water-colour sketches, with descriptive notes, under the title of "Our Native Land."

The new Central School of Art at Derby, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Baroness Burdett-Coutts some time ago, was opened on Tuesday by Lord Edward Cavendish.

There will shortly be added to the collection of pictures in the Scotch National Gallery a fragment from the master hand of Raffaele. It is a portion of one of the famous cartoons executed by the painter for Leo X. as designs for tapestry; and has been bequeathed to the Royal Scottish Academy by the late Sir D. Monro, Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives.

The late Mrs. Margaret Harvey, of Holmfild, Aigburth, has bequeathed to the permanent art-collection of the Liverpool Corporation all the oil and water colour paintings and proof engravings of her deceased husband, Mr. R. E. Harvey. The collection is large and valuable, and includes many modern works of the English school. The same lady left various legacies to the local charities to the aggregate amount of £12,500. Mr. Robert Woodward, of Arley Castle, has placed in the hands of the Mayor cheques value £1025, to be distributed among the local charities, as a gift on his retirement from business. Mr. Woodward was long a prominent member of the Liverpool corn trade, of which he was chairman for many years. Out of the profits realised from the autumn exhibition of paintings, held under the auspices of the Corporation, the committee report to the Town Council that they have bought for the permanent collection—"Voices of the Sea," by the late F. W. Topham (170 gs.); "The Lake of Lucerne," by Thomas Danby (115 gs.); "Woman and Child," by F. Goodall, R.A. (86 gs.); "The Port of Genoa," by the late J. Holland (275 gs.); and "Eventide," by H. Herkomer (£750). Mr. James Harrison has also presented to the gallery "The Busy Tyne," by C. Napier Henry.

A sale of pictures, forming part of the collection of M. Faure, the celebrated baritone, has taken place in France. The paintings by Diaz and Corot fetched from 13,000f. to 14,000f. Three by Boldini brought, respectively, the "Letter," 4300f.; "Versailles," 8000f.; the "Piano," 13,300f. "Leaving the Opera Ball," by Manet, sold for 6000f.; and the "Good Glass of Beer" for 10,000f.

The death is announced of the celebrated German painter Friedrich Preller, professor at the Academy of Weimar. The paintings in the Weimar Museum, representing the principal episodes of the Odyssey, are his most remarkable works.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The April number of the *Quarterly Review* contains a weighty political article on "The Crown and the Constitution," referring to the strictures of a writer styling himself "Verax" upon the active share of the late Prince Consort, and even of her Majesty the Queen, in the counsels of our Government during the Crimean War. The progress of local Church extension and Church influence of late years in the West Riding of Yorkshire is the subject of the next article. There is one also upon the education of naval cadets, and the more advanced special instructions for naval officers, at Greenwich and other establishments for that purpose. The position of the native semi-independent or suzerain Princes of India, as affected by the recent proclamation of the Queen's Empire over that system of various Provinces and States, is discussed in another article. These are matters of present and practical interest, besides which there are historical dissertations upon the Italian martyrs of science, Bruno and Galileo; upon the Puritan legislation of the Commonwealth; upon Madison, the fourth United States President, who represented the old Constitutional school of American politicians; and upon Mr. Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." It is scarcely needful to add that the *Quarterly* closes with a vigorous denunciation of Russia, and an appeal to British valour, or at least to British statesmanship, on the Eastern Question.

The current number of the *New Quarterly* has also its essays on the foreign politics of the day, "Panslavonianism" being described by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, while another writer, though not quite a Philhellene, sets himself to ask and answer the question, "What can we do for Greece?" But most of the contents of this publication belong to literary biography and criticism; such topics as the private correspondence of Edgar Poe and the flirtations of Alfred de Musset with the lady best known as George Sand, being investigated by Mr. J. H. Ingram and Mr. Theodore Watts from a psychological point of view with regard to the privileged life of genius. A concise and useful account of the forms and rules of our Parliamentary procedure is supplied by Mr. Henry Lucy. The only piece of fiction is a short tale by Mr. Julian Hawthorne, called "Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds." The scheme of embanking and "tapping" Thirlmere, in the Cumberland Lake district, for the Manchester Town Council to sell fifty million gallons of pure water to the dyeworks and printworks of the South Lancashire Cotton district, is examined by a friendly writer; but the House of Commons has already decided in its favour.

Ecclesiastical and theological discussions, which are not much in our line, occupy a large part of the *Church Quarterly Review*. There is an article upon an important period of English history, that of the personal government of Charles I., which Mr. S. R. Gardiner has elucidated by his recent work. "The Poetry of Doubt" is a rather inconclusive attempt to analyse the religious sentimentalism, whatever it may be worth, that underlies the sighing lyrical strains of Matthew Arnold, and of the late Arthur Clough, but which is far from meeting the wants of our moral and spiritual nature. Savonarola, the Florentine Apostle of Evangelical Puritanism four centuries ago, is next defended from the imputation of a barbarous hostility to the fine arts. We omit to notice the merely polemical articles on Church affairs; that on Russia and Turkey is about equal to what we find in other quarterly and monthly magazines.

A gentleman has sent £50, through the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square, towards the fund being raised for the benefit of Lady Kingsland.—The Mercers' Company have contributed £105, and the Saddlers' Company £21, to the Eurydice Fund, now being collected by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

A meeting will be held in the Library, Lambeth Palace, this (Saturday), afternoon, at 2.30, when Miss Leigh and other friends will give information upon the Mission Home for English Women in Paris, Monsieur Galignani's munificent gift of an orphanage, and of Christ Church, now in course of erection at Neuilly.

KAFFIR WAR SKETCHES.

Our Special Artist in South Africa supplies the Illustrations of some incidents in the war on the eastern frontier of the British colonial dominion. One is a view of Mr. Hall's hotel and farmhouse, twelve miles from King William's Town on the road to Fort Beaufort, as it appears now crowned with battlements, and the walls loop-holed for musketry, to be used for a defensive fort in case of the enemy moving that way. In the second of these sketches, taken at the same place, we see Mr. Hall, accompanied by several other gentlemen, conducting a magisterial inquiry, under the authority of martial law, in the case of certain Kaffir prisoners who have been arrested while prowling in that neighbourhood, and who are brought up in the custody of Fingo policemen lately returned from a patrol excursion roundabout there. Our Artist writes us the following account of his visit to this place:—

"The road from King William's Town to Fort Beaufort is calculated at exactly fifty-three miles; and when I tell you that the waggons only travel from two to two and a half miles an hour, and that the utmost they can do in the day is from twelve to fifteen miles, it is easy to imagine how unpleasant is the style of travelling. I left King William's Town with a convoy for Fort Beaufort, under escort of twenty men and one officer, and we took four days and a half to do it. The roads are very bad, and the bullocks were so weak, on account of the drought, that they could scarcely get along at all. The first night I was fortunate enough to spend at Hall's hotel and farm, which is about twelve miles on the road, and, after a cutlet and cup of tea, retired to bed. In the morning Mr. Hall asked me if he might have the pleasure of showing me his 'little place,' as he called it. He first took me out to the front of the house, and showed me what he called his fort. It appears that he is one of the very few men who have an utter disregard for the fighting character of the Kaffirs. He does not fear them at all; but, instead of leaving his farm and house, he has gone to a deal of trouble and expense to render this place impregnable. He has a very large yard, with house and outhouses on two sides and stables on the other two, which are roofed in, and thus form a square. As soon as the war was declared he had these four walls raised about 4 ft. to 5 ft., and loopholed and turreted, so that his men could command the ground all round, without being either seen or shot. Then he blocked up all his windows with wood 12 in. thick, only leaving room to fire through at certain places; and thus he has rendered his farm as strong as a European fort. At night he has a guard of ten men, five of whom act as sentries around the house. His neighbour farmers, as well as loyal natives and Fingoes, go into his yard at night and sleep; and I noticed a very large quantity of luggage in a corner, which he told me did not belong to him but to his neighbours, who had come there for protection. The Colonial Government, finding what he had done, at once gave him sixteen Fingoes as a guard, and he hires and pays natives and Fingoes besides, so that at present he has a force of fifty men with guns, and the only thing he wishes is that the Kaffirs would attack him either by day or night. He has a large kraal by the side of the house, in which his and his neighbours' cattle are put at night, and are watched over by his guard. In each room are guns ready loaded, and ammunition on a shelf close handy, so that at any moment he could give his enemy a warm reception.

"Soon after examining his house, some of his Fingoes came in with some Kaffir prisoners. These were dressed so much like Fingoes that it was difficult to see any difference between them; still, Mr. Hall came out, accompanied by several of us, and then a long parley took place. They were questioned over and over about the same things, but each time they would return the same answer, which was, of course, anything but the truth. At last he sent them to King William's Town, under an escort; but I made a sketch, as the whole scene was very characteristic. The bird in the foreground is a native crane, which is so tame that it follows Farmer Hall about everywhere; even when he is on horseback it keeps up with him for miles."

The list of subscriptions received on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' School during the year ending on the 18th ult. amounted to upwards of £6500.

The Earl of Aylesford's four-in-hand coach, which is admirably got up, began running between Coventry and Birmingham on Monday. It was drawn by four splendid animals, whose harness bore his Lordship's crest. The coach was driven by the noble Earl himself.

The Irish Church Synod opened at Dublin on Tuesday, when the Primate presided. The Bishops of Limerick, Killaloe, Ossory, Kilmore, and Down and Connor were present. A number of petitions against retreats were placed on the table, and attention was called to the practice of auricular confession and the rule of silence lately followed in some establishments of the clergy near Dublin.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Zoological Society of London was held on Monday, when a report was read from the council respecting the proceedings of the society during the past year. There had been a net increase of forty-seven in the number of members. The society's gold medal had been presented to the Prince of Wales, in acknowledgment of his many valuable donations to the menagerie; and the silver medal to Mr. Robert Hudson, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents. The total number of visitors to the society's gardens during the year 1877 had been 781,377. Professor Huxley had accepted the post of Davis lecturer for the year 1878, and would give a course of six lectures on crustaceous animals and their organisation. During the past year 1260 additions had been made to the menagerie. The Marquis of Tweeddale, F.R.S., was re-elected president. A gold watch and chain were presented to Mr. J. H. Leigh, in recognition of fifty years' services as accountant.

Our issue of last week contained a paragraph respecting five millions sterling (left by Mr. O'Keefe, of Allahabad, who died intestate) going begging for rightful owners; and Mr. Edward Preston, of Great College-street, Westminster, author of "Unclaimed Money," supplies us with the latest phase of this romantic case:—An advertisement has been issued by a firm of City solicitors requesting "the agents in England or Ireland of Messrs. Carrington and Whitley, of Calcutta, solicitors to the O'Keefe estate, to immediately communicate with them, as agents for James O'Keefe, who claims to be nephew of the late Mr. O'Keefe of Allahabad." The advertisement concludes thus:—"And notice is hereby given to Mr. D. P. M'Carthy, of Cork, Ireland, and all other persons, not to dispose of or deal with the said estate or any portion thereof until the claim thereto of the said James O'Keefe shall have been inquired into and adjudicated upon." It therefore seems that the romance connected with this extraordinary case is not yet complete; and, should the new claimant turn out to be a veritable nephew of the Indian millionaire, no one can help feeling for Mr. M'Carthy, who has received notice from his London solicitors that £500,000, the first instalment of the windfall, has been received in his favour.

THE KAFFIR WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,



A FORTIFIED FARM ON THE ROAD TO FORT BEAUFORT.



FARMER HALL AND HIS KAFFIR PRISONERS.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

The restoration of this fine old ecclesiastical building, at the sole cost of Mr. Henry Roe, following and even surpassing the example of Sir Arthur Guinness in the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is a most splendid instance of liberality and pecuniary munificence on the part of a private individual; the whole expense, including the erection of a new Synod House, being more than £250,000. The church was founded by the Danes in the early part of the eleventh century, but was rebuilt by the Anglo-Norman Conquerors of Ireland between the years 1180 and 1225. The choir and transepts, with the crypts on which they stand, were first completed. Then followed, after perhaps a short interval, the nave. This constituted the church as designed and finished by the Norman settlers. It was recognised, from the beginning, as the Cathedral of Dublin, and a priory of Canons was attached. The Collegiate Church of St. Patrick, founded about 1190 by Archbishop Comyn, was raised to the dignity of a cathedral in the time of Comyn's successor in the see of Dublin, Henry de Loundres, who died in 1228. Much jealousy arose between the two cathedral churches; but in 1300 the difference was settled by the grant of a distinct precedence to Christ Church. An Episcopal throne was erected in each cathedral. The steeple, or central tower, of Christ Church was blown down in 1316; after which the existing tower-arches were built. At some time in the thirteenth century a Lady Chapel was erected outside the cathedral, but touching it at the north-east angle. It



INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

was never intended to form part of the church itself, which remained as the first English builders had left it, until some time in the fourteenth century the choir was lengthened, and the south wall of the Lady Chapel was used as the north wall of the new choir. But this fourteenth century work was never of great importance or beauty, and all that was good in it was entirely destroyed in a "restoration" which it underwent in the last century. It must always have been an unfortunate contrast to the work of the first builders. The principal fabric suffered much damage at the time of the Reformation. The foundation of the north arcade of the nave had never been good. The groined roof spread the walls asunder, and in 1562 the roof gave way, carrying with it the south arcade and much of the west front. The south arcade was replaced by a blank wall, and the groined roof by bare rafters. But the whole church remained in an almost ruinous condition throughout the seventeenth century; and though of late years somewhat better cared for, it was in a sad state when disestablishment overtook the Irish Protestant Church. There was then some question of handing it over to the Roman Catholics; and it is probable that this would have been done had not Mr. Roe come forward at once and offered to restore the cathedral at his own expense. This offer was accepted, and the work was placed in the hands of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. That architect found on examination that the lines of the original choir, and of the chapels attached to it, were indicated by those of the crypts below. They showed a peculiar ground plan. A short apsidal choir or presbytery projected eastward

from the central tower; an aisle or procession-path passed round this apse, and opened eastward into a square-ended chapel, north and south, with a larger chapel, also square-ended, projecting somewhat beyond them in the centre. The ground plan of the original transepts and nave had not been altered, except by the fall of the south side. It was determined that the choir of later date was not worth preserving, if, indeed, any portion of it remained after the handling it had received in the last century. The transepts showed work which must be called Transitional Norman, though the date at which it was erected would have allowed it to be Early English. Two arches of the original work remained in the choir. From all this, and from fragments found in the walls, it was comparatively easy to determine the style and character of this part of the church, as designed and finished by the original builders. It was Transitional—greatly resembling work to be found at Glastonbury, at Wells, and in certain churches of Pembrokeshire and South Wales. The Norman settlers brought their architects with them, and the style sufficiently indicates from what part of England they came. The nave shows finely-developed Early English, and the whole of the North Arcade remained tolerably perfect.

This was the building which has lately been restored by Mr. Street to more than its original beauty. The exterior, instead of a stunted tower, masses of decaying walls, and mean houses obscuring all, now presents a singularly fine composition, full of varied line, and broken by the mass of the central tower, which has been considerably raised, crowned with battlements and turrets of the Irish type, and a low spire; and by the tower, galleries, and arched bridge of the Synod House, which rises westward of the Cathedral. All the details of the exterior are finely harmonised. The crosses which crown the many gables are varied, but are all Irish. The west front is best seen from the steep, hilly street ascending from the river. The north side is confined; but it should be carefully examined for the sake of the beautiful baptistery which projects from the second bay of the nave, and which has been entirely rebuilt according to the original design. An admirable spectacle presents itself as the great western portal is entered and the interior of the cathedral is seen in its recovered splendour. It is not merely that the work will bear comparison with that of any restored English cathedral; but we have here a very peculiar and beautiful church, which, although it must be called a restoration, is almost a rebuilding, in which the design of the first architect has been carefully and most skilfully followed.

The south arcade of the nave, which had fallen, has been rebuilt in agreement with that opposite. The choir is unquestionably the most exquisite portion of the new work. The westernmost arches, north and south, are ancient, and supplied the *motif* for the restoration. The variety of lines and elevations, the richness of detail, the peculiar forms and ornamentation—all of one general character, but infinitely varied—are delightful. The apse or "chevet" has one wide central arch, through which is seen the east window of the Eastern chapel, and a narrower and lower arch on each side. The triforium and clerestory are in one broad and long division—the general design being copied from the nave. The clerestory lights are filled with stained glass, as well as those of the three chapels at the back of the choir, and every other window throughout the edifice. The old Lady Chapel has been replaced by a building of two storeys, serving as the choir schools. A picturesque covered bridge crosses the street at the south-west end of the nave, and leads to the Synod House. This is a very large building, in designing which advantage has been taken of the tower of an ancient Perpendicular church which occupied the site. The approach to the Synod House by the covered bridge, by noble flights of stairs, is very striking, and the roofs are highly picturesque. The Synod House itself contains a grand central hall—the Hall of Convocation of the Irish Church—galleries for divisions, rooms for the Bishops and clergy, refreshment-rooms, and all possible accommodation. The details throughout this work have been made to accord, in plain fashion, with the Transitional and Early English of the cathedral.

It is undeniable that the restoration of this noble edifice is an event of national importance to Irishmen, and one which should receive a fitting literary record. Messrs. Sutton, Sharpe, and Co., of Queen Victoria-street, London, have therefore made arrangements for the publication of an illustrated monograph upon the cathedral, written by Mr. R. J. King, in the production of which no expense will be spared, and it will be one of the most complete works of the class to which it belongs.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, its silver medal and thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. Marcus Boyle, coxswain of the Wexford life-boat, in acknowledgment of his general gallant services in that boat. Rewards amounting to £161 were likewise granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the gales of the past month. The Arklow boat went to the rescue of the crew of the stranded barque Broughton, of Swansea. In proceeding to the wreck she was several times filled by the heavy seas, one of which swept the coxswain out of the boat. He was happily saved, although his absence was not perceived for a time. After prolonged but unavailing efforts to succour the shipwrecked crew, it was thought best, as the life-boatmen were becoming exhausted by the long exposure, to return ashore and get a fresh crew. Accordingly they landed, after an absence of seventeen hours, when another crew manned the boat and proceeded to the wreck. Again she was repeatedly filled by the heavy seas, but the brave men persevered, and eventually they had the satisfaction to save the shipwrecked crew of fifteen men. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1600 were made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. The committee expressed their deep regret at the lamented death, by drowning, off Haslar beach, on April 5, of Captain C. Gray Jones, R.N., late inspector of life-boats to the institution, who had performed several gallant deeds in its boats in saving life from shipwreck.

A lecture was given to Jewish working people on Sunday by Miss A. M. Goldsmid (sister of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.), in the Jews' Infant Schools, Commercial-street East, on Egypt in its Relation to Jewish History. Miss Goldsmid referred to the parallel courses of Egyptian and Jewish history, and to the results of recent antiquarian researches in these directions, showing how remarkably these investigations confirmed the Biblical narrative. She pointed out the connecting links between the Jewish and Egyptian annals, and described to the audience the influence of their Hebrew ancestors upon the Egyptians. Recent researches made it clear that the Jews had been in and had come out of Egypt. By the aid of dissolving views, Miss Goldsmid rendered additionally interesting a highly instructive lecture.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. W. Fraser Rae, in an article full of research on "Political Clubs," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, furnishes some remarkably curious, and I believe hitherto inedited information touching the origin of the Reform Club, concerning which important political and social organisation the painstaking Mr. John Timbs, in his "Curiosities of London," simply records that it was established by Liberal members of Parliament in 1830-2 to aid in carrying the Reform Bill. But Mr. Fraser Rae points out that the establishment actually in Pall-mall was not started until 1836, five years after the formation of the Carlton, and that the immediate precursor and virtual parent of the Reform was an association called the Westminster Club, which was founded in 1834, and, after a brief and troubled existence, was dissolved in 1836 to make room for a more numerous and compact body of Reformers.

Among the founders of the Westminster, which had its *habitat* in the house of Mr. Alderman Wood in Great George-street, were the Alderman himself (Queen Caroline's Alderman W.), Messrs. John and Morgan O'Connell, and Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, who died Commissioner of City Police. The illustrious Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Henry Bulwer (afterwards Lord Dalling), Feargus O'Connor, Captain Gronow (of the "Memoirs"), and Joseph Hume subsequently joined. Politics, like misery, make a man acquainted with strange bedfellows. The liveries of the servants at the Westminster in 1834 were at first green and orange, a sign of distaste, so Mr. Fraser Rae tells us, for the Whig colours of blue and buff, and a judicious compliment to Irish partisanship. It was soon found, however, that "the wearing of the green," plus the orange, was very expensive wear; so a sober brown was substituted for the conflicting hues. When the Westminster came to grief there sprang from its ashes the existing Reform Club, of which the father was the late Right Hon. Edward Ellice.

Mem: Of the members of the original Radical *cénacle* in Great George-street three only now survive. They are, Mr. Michael Bass, M.P., Mr. Edmond Beales, M.P., and the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. The Tarpeian Rock, we all know, is close to the Capitol; and the Carlton is next door to the Reform; but which of the two clubs may be qualified as the Capitol and which as the Tarpeian, that, as Dr. King remarked in the case of the King and the Pretender, "is quite another thing."

Was it not slightly a breach of good taste on the part of Mr. John Bright, in his magnificent speech at Manchester, to reproach Lord Beaconsfield with "not having a single drop of English blood in his veins?" You who are Saxon to the core may applaud the reproach! I do not. Why? Because it so happens that in this case I am a galled jade myself. My withers are wrung by the eloquent orator's taunt, and I consequently wince. In my own poor veins I have not the honour to possess a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood; yet I fancy, somehow, that I am an Englishman.

A very shrewd French friend of mine—an ancient politician who began his public career under the Restoration, and has consequently lived under two Monarchies, one Empire, and two Republics, all within the space of fifty years—told me that, being at dinner in fashionable society in London the other night, and being asked point-blank by a lady (ladies always ask you political questions in a point-blank manner) who was to be the definitive Ruler of France, he replied that, so far as appearances went, that ruler would be neither Napoleon IV. nor M. Gambetta, Henri Cinq nor Louis Philippe II., but H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. "Impossible," said the lady. "*C'est possible que cela soit impossible*," replied my friend, with an apologetic shrug; "but for all that, were a *plébiscite* taken to-morrow, the Prince would have all the Parisian votes, to a man." The genial and earnest interest which the Heir to the Crown has taken in the Paris Exhibition has made him for the nonce the most popular gentleman in France.

The Eastern Question. Beshrew the Eastern Question! It is a riddle propounded by the Sphinx; and if, *infelix divinator*, you are unable to solve the conundrum, she threatens to riddle you with rifle-bullets, or to blow you up with fish torpedoes. It is possible, however, to extract a little drollery from this deplorable question, pictorially. That veteran wag, the Paris *Charivari*, whose political cartoons are as *piquant* in 1878 as they were in 1835, published a capital sketch the other day representing Britannia, exasperated beyond endurance, clubbing her trident, and rushing *vi et armis* upon the rugged Russian Bear. Suddenly, out of the Bear's hirsute chest pops the fez-capped head of a diminutive Turk, just as the head of a juvenile kangaroo might be made manifest from the marsupial arrangement of his mamma. "Don't hit him!" shrieks the small Turk to the enraged Britannia. "Don't hit him! *Je suis dedans*. I'm inside of him."

A gentleman connected with the Madras Civil Service has written to the *Times* to protest against the cruelly systematic destruction of small birds in the neighbourhood of Cannes, Nice, Mentone, and other parts of the Riviera de Levante. He observes that thousands of these *uccellini*, as the Italians call them, are slaughtered every day to supply the *tables-d'hôte* at the above-named health resorts, and he exhorts his countrymen to mark their sense of disgust for bird-slaughter by refraining from eating thrushes or *beccafichi* when such dainties are set down in the bill of fare. The kind-hearted Madras Civilian has not, unfortunately, told us the worst with reference to bird-murder on the Corniche. It is not alone at Cannes, Nice, Mentone, or Bordighera that the living songsters of the orange and olive groves are ruthlessly massacred. On the banks of the Lakes of Como and Garda, of the Lago Maggiore; on the fat plains of Lombardy and even in Venetia there flourishes the trade of murdering little birds, much less, I am sorry to say, for the purpose of supplying the *table ronde* of the local hotels than for exportation by tens of thousands to France and England. Just now there is no game to be had, and at a fashionable dinner party in London the favourite substitutes for pheasants and partridges are quails. The West-End poulterers' shops abound at present with these small creatures; and they will cost you, as the market varies, from half a crown to two shillings each.

Mem: Please to remark the brave show of plovers' eggs in the shop windows. They are quoted at fourpence each. Quails are very nice *en compote*, with peas, *au gratin*, and *à la Bourguignonne*. Likewise *à la Crapaudine*. Larks also, when they are roasted, with their pretty tiny breasts well blanketed with fat bacon, are delicious. Whether it be right or wrong to devour these harmless little feathered fellows—not because we are hard pressed, as they in the wilderness were, for food, but in order to gratify our gluttonous epicureanism—is a matter, I apprehend, which must be settled *in foro conscientia*. When Dr. W. H. Russell first visited the

United States he was very much shocked to hear an American gentleman, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, call to the waiter for "a robin on toast;" but the gentleman, who was quite familiar with the story of the "Babes in the Wood," explained to him that there was no harm in eating an American robin, because he has not got a red waistcoat. A piece of casuistry, I take it, worthy of Sanchez or Bellarmine.

By-the-way, what a capital portrait of William Howard Russell, LL.D., there is in the summer exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery. It is from the pencil of Mr. Carlo Pellegrini, the whilom "Ape" of *Vanity Fair*, and perhaps the cleverest portraitist in caricature we have had since H. B. The Russell portrait may be called, without exaggeration, a "speaking" likeness; and I should very much like to see it engraved. We want a good standard portrait, to hang in our libraries, of "the Pen of Three Wars." I would have such a vivid likeness as this engraved on copper with the "dry point," and the engraver should be that admirable French artist M. Ragon.

Mem: I think I caught a glimpse at the Private View of the Grosvenor Gallery of the son of "H. B." Seven-and-twenty years have passed since I spoke to him (Gore House, May, '51—present, Albert Smith, W. M. Thackeray, Alexis Soyer, and Miss Martha Oliver), and I daresay that he has quite forgotten me. But I did not forget the son of "H. B." when, straying from Sir Coutts Lindsay's superb saloons into the room devoted to water colours, I found a number of charming fantastic drawings bearing the signature of Richard Doyle.

In re torpedoes. A correspondent, writing from Geneva, informs me that during the war between England and the United States, in 1812-15, Mr. Robert L. Stephens, of Hoboken, New Jersey, invented and offered to the American Government a very powerful and destructive torpedo closely resembling the one now in use. The apparatus was accepted, but the United States Government declined to use it, as it considered such an engine of destruction too horrible to be employed in civilised warfare. We have improved in our ethics since then.

P.S.—The name of the gallant Admiral who, at the Easter banquet at the Mansion House, spoke of torpedoes as "horrid" things, was Inglefield, not Inglewood, as I erroneously called him. G. A. S.

THEATRES.

Owing to Miss Neilson's engagement, the Easter entertainments at the Haymarket have included one Shakspearean play—namely, "Measure for Measure." The theme of this play required a comic underplot, the elements of which were rather coarse, but full of meaning in relation to the political moral intended to be enforced. This underplot has been considerably reduced in length and tone for the present representation. Considering the alteration in the times and the change of manners, the modifications effected have been judiciously introduced. The serious portion of the action is as refined, both in its theme and its treatment, as it can possibly be. The character of Isabella is one of the most charming of Shakspeare's feminine portraits. Such moral principle, such sisterly affection, such woman-like pity and toleration for the faults of others, compose a character altogether admirable. The speeches, too, which she has to utter are some of the noblest in the poetic repertoire of the English stage. Miss Neilson has already shown so much ability in her representation of the rôle that it was no wonder that a large and fashionable audience gathered on Saturday to witness her performance. The elocutionary merits of her delivery are first rate; the lines are so well pronounced, and their relative significance so skilfully marked, that even her acting, charming as it is, is thrown into the shade by the excellence of her utterance. We were pleased to see that she was most efficiently supported. Mr. Howe, as the Duke, left nothing to be desired; due weight and solemnity were given to every sentence, and his bearing was consistently dignified. Mr. Macklin as Angelo was satisfactory, and Claudio was judiciously represented by Mr. Kyrle. Lucio lost nothing in the hands of Mr. Conway. The audience showed throughout an appreciation of the good points of the action, and at the conclusion summoned Miss Neilson, together with Messrs. Howe and Conway, before the curtain.—Next Friday Miss Neilson will take her benefit, when "The School for Scandal" will be performed. On the following Saturday Mr. Sothern will reappear, after two years' absence, as the Crushed Tragedian, in Mr. Byron's drama known as "The Prompter's Box," somewhat altered for the occasion.

A new opéra-bouffe of the type of "The Grand Duchess," with the title of "The Little Duke," was produced at the Philharmonic on Saturday. The story of the drama is due to the invention of Messrs. Meilhac and Halévy; the present adaptation is by Messrs. Savile and Bolton Rowe, who have made few, and those unimportant, additions to the original text. The scenery and accessories, including the costumes, are of first-rate excellence, and the acting had been so carefully rehearsed that it gave great satisfaction to a numerous audience.

A new dramatic comedy, written expressly for Mr. Lionel Brough by H. Williamson, and entitled "Retiring," was produced on Wednesday morning at the Globe. Mr. Brough sustains the leading part, and is about to start on a provincial tour, using the new piece as an attraction. It is a very clever one, and cannot fail of being successful wherever it may be performed.

On Wednesday evening Miss Emily Fowler appeared at the Royalty as the heroine of a new play in four acts by Mr. W. G. Wills, entitled "Nell Gwynne." The piece is illustrated with new scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks.

There will be a special *matinée* this (Saturday) afternoon at Willis's Rooms, at which Mr. George Grossmith, jun., Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. A. Matthison will appear.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have added a new automaton to their repertoire at the Egyptian Hall. This time the wonder is a musical one, called by his creator, Mr. Maskelyne, by the name of Fanfare. This new Android performs on the cornet—being, as we are informed, the first successful attempt at playing a brass instrument by mechanism. Mechanical trumpeters, Mr. Maskelyne states, have been made which would raise a trumpet to the mouth, and apparently blow bugle calls, but the sounds were produced by pipes within the figure, like the trumpet-stop of an organ. There is, he says, no illusion of the kind with Fanfare; the sounds really proceeding from the instrument which is held by the automaton, and the tone of the majority of the notes being almost as pure as that produced by the best cornet-players. The figure here, attired as a youth in fashionable evening costume, is made to play in duets with Mr. Maskelyne and take part in trios with him and Mr. Cooke. The only drawback that we perceive to the exhibition is that the bellows, in a fanciful shape, are visibly brought on the stage, with which the figure is inflated. Mr. Maskelyne's success, however, so

far has given him confidence to project the formation of a mechanical orchestra, which in no long time will probably consist of a dozen mechanical musicians, whom he will conduct through a numerous selection of high-class music. He has already commenced work upon the appropriate instrumentalists; and, as such an invention cannot fail to be extremely useful in certain theatrical efforts under special contingencies, no doubt he will receive special encouragement to expedite the realisation of his idea. The séance on Monday was numerous and fashionably attended.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL, K.P.

The Right Hon. Thomas Arthur Joseph, fourth Viscount Southwell, Baron Southwell, of Castle Matrix, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leitrim, died on the 26th ult. He was born April 6, 1836, the elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Francis Southwell, by Mary Anne Agnes, his wife, daughter of Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Mount Dillon, in the county of Dublin, and succeeded to the family honours at the death of his uncle, Thomas

Anthony, third Viscount Southwell, K.P., Feb. 29, 1860. The ancient and noble house which he represented is traced back to the reign of Edward I. His Lordship was educated at Oscott College, near Birmingham, and was formerly Lieutenant 13th Light Dragoons. He married, Aug. 24, 1871, Charlotte Mary Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, in the county of Flint, by the Hon. Frances Georgina, his wife, daughter of Thomas Alexander, Lord Lovat, and leaves one son, Arthur Robert Piers, born Nov. 16, 1872, now fifth Viscount Southwell, and one daughter, Frances Mary Winifred, born April 4, 1874. By Lord Southwell's death a blue ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick and the lieutenantancy of the county of Leitrim are placed at the disposal of Government.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P.

James Sharman-Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the county of Down, died on the 28th ult., at Rademon, near Downpatrick, in that county. He was born in 1812, the third son of William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., of Crawfordsburn and Rademon, in the county of Down, by Mabel Fridiswid, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordsburn, under whose will his father assumed the additional surname of Crawford. Mr. James Sharman-Crawford was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was J.P. for Down, and was elected M.P. for that county, in the Liberal interest, in 1874.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Wastel Brisco, Esq., of Bohemia, Hastings, on the 18th ult., at Mentone.

William Richardson Jolly, Esq., J.P., on the 22nd ult., at The Priory, Sale, Cheshire, aged forty-eight.

Lady Menzies, wife of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., on the 29th ult. It is supposed that the excitement caused by the fire at Castle Menzies last week had affected her health.

Mr. T. Carr Jackson, F.R.C.S., the well-known surgeon, at his residence in Harley-street, on the 23rd ult., in his fifty-fifth year, after a protracted and painful illness.

Mrs. O'Reilly (Ida), wife of Myles O'Reilly, Esq., M.P., of Knock Abbey Castle, in the county of Louth, and daughter of the late Edmund Jerningham, Esq., cousin of Lord Stafford, on the 20th ult.

Robert Deane-Freeman, Esq., of Rose Hill, Ballinacurra, in the county of Cork, only surviving son of the late Joseph Deane-Freeman, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Castle Cor, in the county of Cork, on the 4th ult.

Robert Elwes, Esq., of Congham House, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th ult., at his seat near King's Lynn, aged fifty-eight. He was grandson of John Elwes of Collesbourne, in the county of Gloucester, to whom John Elwes, the celebrated miser, left considerable property.

The Hon. Mrs. Burne (Evelyn), wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., Secretary to the late Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, and fourth daughter of John Cavendish, third and late Lord Kilmaine, on the 22nd ult., at Bournemouth, aged thirty.

George Henry Tyler, Esq., of Cottrell, in the county of Glamorgan, J.P. and D.L., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Foot, Knight of the Legion of Honour, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir George Tyler, of Cottrell, on the 18th ult., aged fifty-four. Colonel Tyler served with distinction as Captain 13th Light Infantry in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny, when he commanded the rearguard at the relief of Azimghur.

The British Museum was closed on the 1st and will be reopened next Wednesday, the 8th inst.

The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House had a trip down the Thames last Saturday in order to test the capabilities of their new steam-yacht, the Siren. The vessel is 175 ft. long, 26½ ft. beam, 14 ft. deep, and is fitted with engines of 130 nominal horse power. The trial was regarded as satisfactory.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 2640 births and 1661 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 109, and the deaths by 156, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 63 from smallpox, 38 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 136 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 305 deaths were referred, against 346 and 323 in the two preceding weeks. These 305 deaths were 68 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 157 and 123 in the two previous weeks, were 136 last week. The fatal cases of scarlet fever were fewer than in any recent week. The deaths from smallpox, which had increased from 48 to 80 in the four previous weeks, declined again to 63 last week. Of the 63 24 were certified as unvaccinated and 39 as vaccinated. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 497 and 398 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 345 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 41: of these 345 deaths 207 resulted from bronchitis, and 98 from pneumonia.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

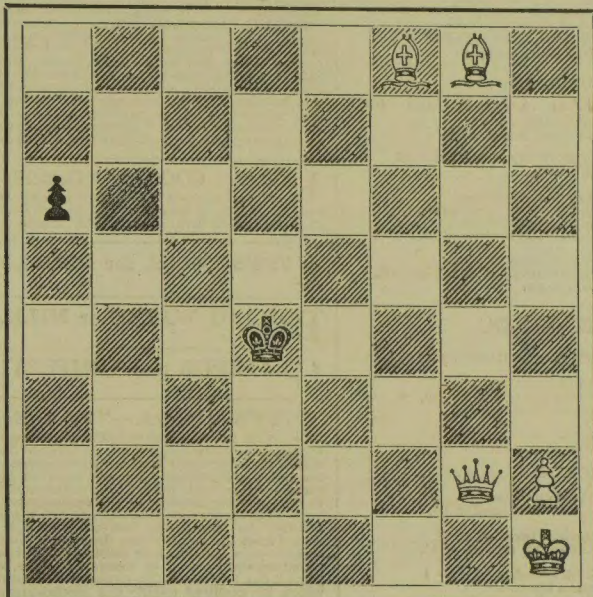
L M (Corfu).—Mr. Bird's work on the chess openings has not yet been published.
J E V (Clifton).—The solution was acknowledged in our issue of the following week.
CAP M (Dublin).—An account of the match has been published, and the news is now stale. Kindly bear in mind that this column goes to press early in the week.
J W (St John, N.B.).—Your solution of Problem No. 1778 is correct.
J J B (San Jose, Cal.).—Thanks for your pleasant letter. The prohibition extends to the King only. Stalemate is a drawn game. Your solutions of Nos. 1776 and 1777 are correct. In No. 1776 Black's best reply to 1. Q to Q B 2nd is 1. R to Q B sq, after which White cannot mate in two more moves.
A H (Manchester).—Wrong in both cases. See solution of No. 1782 below.
E P V.—The name of the composer is not appended to the problem.
QUEENWOOD (Huddersfield).—Anything not contrary to the fundamental laws of the game is permissible in a chess problem. Whether a check on the first move of a three-move problem is a defect or not depends altogether upon the character of the whole combination of which the check forms a part. It is not, in our judgment, a defect per se.
A W (Hartlepool).—The problem shall have our best attention.
D P (Turin).—Please to refer to No. 1774. If, after 1. Q to Q Kt 3rd, Black plays 1. B takes R, White mates by 2. Q takes Q P.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1781 received from J Estlin, S H Roberts, Queenwood, L S D, M and G M B W, and L Mabilly.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1782 received from J Estlin, A Wood, J H Walton, W F Payne, H Beumman, Jane Nepton (Utrecht), S H Roberts, L Mabilly, N Rumbelow, East Marden, S H R, G A Ballingall, P Le Page, and Emile Frau.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1783 received from R Roughhead, Robin Gray, M Whiteley, E Worsley, G Wright, R T King, W Nelson, G Reeves, A Mackenzie, Triton, L Burnett, T Edgar, S Adam, M Rawlings, H Stansfield, Mechanic, D Leslie, Nicholas, J Lyndford, G Fobbrooke, Paul's Roost, Black Knight, F G V, T W Hope, E Esmonde, S Western, J Wollstone, Leonora and Leon G C E, H Burgher, Americaine, J S W, Simplex, Only Jones, A Scot, S Threlfall, J F S, P Hampton, W C Dutton, L of Truro, A Ellmaker, T R Young, N Cowell, W Alston, H A R, N Brock, R W Robson, J Williams, Tonks, B R Stone, G H V, N Rumbelow, W F Payne, A F Mosley, H Beumman, Nails, R Betts, J G Finch, Lulu, Copiapino, W R, W Stuchfield, W Searle (Truro), B H Brookes, Dr F St, W Borough (Shepherd's-bush), E P Vulliamy, W H Gunston, and J de Honsteyn.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1782.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 2nd. Q takes Q*. 3. Kt to Kt 4th. Mate.
2. P to B 4th (ch). P takes P en pas.
* If 1. B to B 2nd, then, 2. Q to B 3rd, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1785.

By T. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An offhand Skirmish, in which Mr. MACDONNELL yields the odds of a Knight to a strong metropolitan Amateur.
(Remove White's K Kt from the Board.—Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q takes Q	Q P takes Q
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. P to Q 7th	
3. B to Q 3rd	Q to R 5th		
Black probably considered himself superior to the odds, and played indifferently. The correct move here is 3. P to Q 4th.			
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	22. B takes Kt P	B takes P
5. P to K 5th	Kt to Kt 5th	23. B takes R	B to B 6th
6. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th	24. R takes B	B takes R
7. B to K B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	25. B to Kt 7th	K to K 2nd
8. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd	26. R to K sq	R to K 3rd
9. Kt to R 3rd	Q to Kt 5th	27. R takes R	B takes R
10. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	28. P to R 5th	P to Kt 4th
11. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to R 3rd	29. B to Kt 8th	K to K 3rd
12. P to R 3rd	Q to B 4th	30. B takes R P	Kt to Q 3rd
13. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Kt 3rd	31. P to R 6th	Kt to Kt 4th
14. P to Q R 4th	B takes P	32. B to Kt 6th	
Black's premature attack has resulted ingloriously; his Queen is now beleaguered, and every piece is out of play.			
15. K R to Kt sq	Q to B 4th	33. B to B 8th	K to Q 4th
16. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq	34. B to Kt 7th (ch)	P to Q B 4th
17. Q to B 3rd	P takes Kt	35. B to B 3rd	K to B 5th
18. P takes P	Kt to B 4th	36. P to R 7th	Kt takes P
19. B takes Q Kt	B to B 3rd	37. B takes Kt	
and Black resigned.			

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

One of eight Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURN, sans voir, at the Railway Clearing-House Chess Club.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Eade)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Eade)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt takes P	P to B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt takes Kt	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
9. B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th		
10. Castles	K to Kt 2nd		
11. B to K 5th	B to K 2nd		
12. Kt to B 3rd	R to R 3rd		
13. Q to Q 2nd	R to Kt 3rd		

The termination is a good illustration of Mr. Blackburn's vigorous style in these blindfold encounters.

15. B takes Kt	B takes Kt
16. R takes B	R takes R
17. R to K B sq	Kt to Q 2nd
18. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. B to B 4th (ch)	K to K sq
20. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	Kt to B sq
21. R takes R	Q to K 2nd
22. R to B 7th, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The progress of the arrangements for the congress of chessplayers to be held in Paris next June is reported to be highly satisfactory, favourable replies having been received from most of the principal players that have been invited to enter the lists of the several tournaments.

Among English amateurs there is some dissatisfaction expressed in respect of the condition requiring each competitor to play two games with every other. It is felt that should a large number of competitors enter the lists, each playing two games, and with the days of play restricted to four in each week, the tourney will be prolonged beyond a reasonable time. Most of the English players are engaged in business, and are unable to devote more time to a chess tourney than is comprised in a brief holiday, and such a condition may therefore have the effect of excluding them from the lists. We are authorised to state, however, that the committee of the English players, so that there is every reason to hope that the rule referred to will be modified before the commencement of the tourney. The prizes in the competition for first-class players will be as follows:—First, a work of art from the Sevres manufactory, value 5000 francs, with 1000 francs in cash. Second, a work of art, also from Sevres, value 1900 francs, with 600 francs in cash. The third and fourth prizes will be given in money, and will be respectively 1200 and 600 francs. The money prizes above mentioned are the least that will be offered to the competitors, and they will be augmented if the subscriptions and donations in aid of the congress should exceed the amount now anticipated by the management. The problem tourney is open to composers of all nations, and each competitor is required to send, under the usual conditions, four problems in two, three, four, and five moves respectively, to M. Camille Morel, 38, Rue Laborde, Paris, before Aug. 1 next.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (all dated Dec. 24, 1877) of the Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Marchioness of Headfort, late of No. 11, Eaton-square, who died on March 2 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by the Right Hon. John Cadwalader, Baron Erskine, and Richard Pennington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £50 each to the following charitable institutions in Dublin—viz., the Dublin by Lamplight Institution, the Cancer Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Blind Asylum; certain jewellery is given to the Marquis of Headfort, to be made heirlooms in his family; and there are other bequests. Liberal portions are settled upon testatrix's two nieces, Margaret Catherine Erskine and Frances Macnaghten Erskine; and the residue of her property she leaves to her nephew, William Macnaghten Erskine. The deceased Marchioness's first husband was the late Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.

The will and codicil (dated May 26, 1866, and April 3, 1869) of the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth, Dowager Countess Nelson, late of Landford House, Downton, Wilts, who died on March 28 last, were proved on the 15th ult. by the Right Hon. Horatio, Earl Nelson, the Hon. and Rev. John Horatio Nelson, and the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Among the bequests to her children may be mentioned that of the advowson of the Rectory of Chilcombe, Dorset, to her son Maurice. There are also some legacies to servants. The residue of her property she gives to her son John.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1876) of Charlotte Georgiana, Dowager Lady Rodney, widow of the third Lord Rodney, late of Old Alresford, Southampton, who died on Feb. 20 last at Kitley, Devon, was proved on the 12th ult. by Henry Salusbury Milman, the nephew, and Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix, after giving some legacies, leaves the remainder of her property to her niece, Henrietta Fraser, Lady Owen.

The will and codicil (dated June 1, 1876, and April 9, 1877) of Mr. William Banting, late of The Terrace, Kensington, who died on March 16 last, were proved on the 8th ult. by William Banting, the son, John Henry Hill, Mrs. Mary Ann Westbrook, the daughter, and William Edward John Rigge, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £250 to each of his executors, and other legacies; £2500 is settled upon each of his granddaughters; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his children and grandsons, except his grandson George Frederick Marshall, who is otherwise amply provided for.

The will (dated May 15, 1875) of Mr. John Michael Blagg, late of Rosehill, Cheshire, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Charles John Blagg, the son, the Rev. Charles Bruce Ward, and Miss Emma Sarah Blagg, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £500 to his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Blagg, and a further sum of £5000 upon the trusts of her marriage settlement. Provision is made for his eldest son; and the rest of his property is divided between his children, Mrs. Rawle, Mrs. Ward, Miss Emma S. Blagg, and Charles John Blagg.

The will (dated March 27, 1878) of Mr. George Bubb, late of No. 167, New Bond-street, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 15th ult. by Miss Ellen Matilda Bubb, the daughter, Henry Padwick, and Horatio Stewart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his sons, Thomas Henry and George Arthur, £1000 each; to his manager, Mr. Innes, £200; to his executors, £50; and the residue to all his children, except his said two sons.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The Vice-Chancellor has received a communication from the University of Oxford Commission, in accordance with the Universities Act of 1877, relative to the best means of utilising the University, and with reference to the funds necessary for any extension of University teaching.

The commissioners have especial regard to the extension and proper endowment of the professoriate and the better organisation of University teaching. They think that every considerable branch of knowledge should be represented, and that the University, as distinct from the colleges, should participate in the direction and improvement of the studies of the undergraduates. They approve of many of the present inter-collegiate arrangements, but think that natural science and law are inadequately provided for; also that there the stipends of the professors are too disproportionate. Some of the chairs—such as Greek, Latin, law, philosophy, geometry, chemistry—should range in value from £700 to £900. Other professorial foundations (especially where there are two chairs for one subject) should be reconstituted or consolidated. New chairs should be established for English language and literature, for pure mathematics, mechanics, and engineering, for Persian, French, romance, or neo-Latin, and for classical archaeology, with stipends of varying values. They suggest that the stipend of the Regius Professor of Medicine should be lowered, considering that Oxford should rather be a preliminary than a practical school of medicine. They contemplate the establishment of new readerships in the classical and modern languages, history, and law, together with readers in human and comparative anatomy. The Bodleian Library, they consider emphatically, should receive an annual addition of £3000 to the present grants. They recommend the formation of a museum of classical art and archaeology, and of additional lecture-rooms, &c. Provision is to be made for retiring pensions, the unattached students, post-university scholarships, and the endowment of research, and also for the remuneration of extra-ordinary professors and lectures, and for the expenses of university local examinations. Especially is stress laid upon the creation of a common university fund, to be administered under the supervision of the university, in addition to its general corporate revenues; this fund is to come from the colleges, but with due regard to the circumstances of the different foundations. From this fund it is hoped that the expenses of the reforms suggested may be defrayed. They approve of the college fellowships being used to a certain extent for the educational work of the college, and are of opinion that prize fellowships, terminable, of £200 per annum, may be retained in a limited degree.

In conclusion, they hope that, although the accumulation of resources and the desired changes will be but gradual, within a few years the more urgent wants may be supplied.

The ship Southesk, of 1150 tons, Captain Grey, R.N.R., sailed from Gravesend on the 25th ult., bound for Brisbane, Queensland, and had on board 115 single men, 63 single women, 98 married people, 78 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 9 infants, making a total of 363 souls. The single women are under the care of Mrs. Jaap, Dr. J. Raphael Joseph acting as surgeon-superintendent.

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beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by
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says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us
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on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these
articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water"
says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently
had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied
processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public
use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw
during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account
of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to
fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise
of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:
In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to main-
tain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too
carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent
discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in
adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively
short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be
ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries pre-
viously, only came into general use within the last forty years.
One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to
our table was Mr. David Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has
gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character.
Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble
and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public
demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps pro-
duce over four millions of pounds of cocoa a year; and their
manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household
Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the pro-
cess adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of
dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

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which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of
the last generation have in many cases become the daily neces-
saries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found
in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by
year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manu-
facture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be
gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps
and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The
'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many
years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute,
which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly
entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are
technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heat-giving' pro-
perties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of
dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas,
and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has
proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World"
says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know
what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive
into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for
myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With
this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps
and Co., in the Euston-road."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military
Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over
either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged
that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its con-
sumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise.
One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable
adjunct to our breakfast table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose
name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and
whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the
proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been
to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex
processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the
crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot
but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have
secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be
imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of pre-
pared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation
gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation,
both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than
maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to
this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is
certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the
public to secure so gratifying a result."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser"
says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an
announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that
period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a French
man's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate,
to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have
of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it
flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions,
subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which
had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of
the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of
cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic
Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced
a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boil-
ing, and when it is stated that four millions of pounds of pre-
pared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly, the reputation
gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation,
both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than
maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to
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